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Base Hospital Number 19

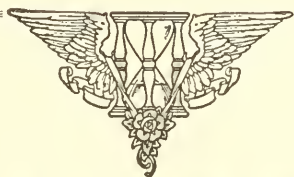


John M. Swan
Mark Heath



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN M. SWAN
Commanding Officer Base Hospital No. 19

A HISTORY OF
UNITED STATES ARMY
BASE HOSPITAL No. 19
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY
FORCES · VICHY · FRANCE
A · P · O · 781



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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY WORK

UNITED States Army Base Hospital Number 19 had its origin in a conversation between Major General William C. Gorgas, then Surgeon General of the Army, and Dr. John M. Swan at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Rochester, New York, in September, 1915.

In reply to a question as to what the office of the Surgeon General was doing toward preparedness, General Gorgas said that Dr. Harvey Cushing and Dr. George W. Crile had recently returned to the United States from Europe and had urged the Surgeon General to organize base hospital groups for quick mobilization in case the country should become involved in the struggle then in progress. General Gorgas said that his office was getting together the names of groups of physicians and surgeons who were accustomed to cooperative endeavor and who might be expected to work well together under the trying circumstances of war. He was making a provisional list of these groups for further consideration.

The Surgeon General asked Dr. Swan if he would like to organize such a group and upon receiving an affirmative answer authorized him to send the names of his associates to Washington, whereupon they would be commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. The plan at that time was to have ready lists of officers who would be willing to do the professional work in 500 bed hospitals.

The following physicians of Rochester were invited to form a group such as that suggested by the Surgeon General: Dr. Nathan D. McDowell, Dr. Charles W. Hemmington, Dr. William V. Ewers, Dr. Clayton K. Haskell, Dr. C. Wentworth Hoyt, Dr. Albert Bowen, Dr. John D. Fowler, Dr. Max Almy, Dr. Arthur P. Reed, Dr. Charles L. Hinchey and Dr. Charles C. Sutter.

During the fall and winter of 1915-1916 these physicians were examined and commissioned first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. Early in February, 1916, it was announced that in consultation with the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 8, 1912, of the War Department, the American Red Cross had undertaken to enroll the personnel for fifty base hospital units in various parts of the country according to a uniform table of organization. This work was undertaken by the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, of which at that time Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, M. C., U. S. A., was the Director General.

In February, 1916, Colonel Kean visited Rochester and explained the nature of the organization desired and left instructions for the

increase of the officer personnel to twenty-six, the enrollment of enlisted personnel, the enrollment of the nursing personnel, and the collection of \$25,000 for equipment.

Later in February Miss Jane Delano, the Director of the Red Cross Nursing Service visited Rochester and interviewed the nurses who belonged to the Red Cross nursing service; she explained the necessity for the enrollment of nurses in the Red Cross nursing service and received from Miss Emma Jones and Miss Jessica S. Heal promises that they would both enroll in the unit being formed in Rochester in any capacity desired. Miss Jones was selected to be the Chief Nurse of the Hospital and Miss Heal to be the Assistant Chief Nurse.

The officer personnel was increased by the addition of the following physicians, all of whom were commissioned first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: Dr. Frederick J. Garlick, Dr. Harry A. Sadden, Dr. Warren Wooden, Dr. Edgar W. Phillips, Dr. Edward T. Wentworth, Dr. Edward L. Hanes, Dr. Albert D. Kaiser, Dr. Alvah S. Miller, Dr. John R. Booth and Dr. James M. Flynn; two dentists, who were commissioned first lieutenants in the Dental Reserve Corps, Dr. Arthur W. Smith and Dr. Ralph H. Wickins; and Rev. Herbert W. Gates. As there was no provision in the law for a reserve corps of chaplains, Mr. Gates was carried on the rolls of the hospital as a civilian. Dr. Swan was given a Red Cross Commission as Director of this Unit, which was designated Red Cross Base Hospital 19.

In March, 1916, a meeting was held in the office of Mayor Edgerton, and a Red Cross Chapter, with Mr. Clarence D. Van Zandt as Chairman, was formed. The executive committee of this chapter, of which the Director was a member, was always in close touch with the activities of the hospital.

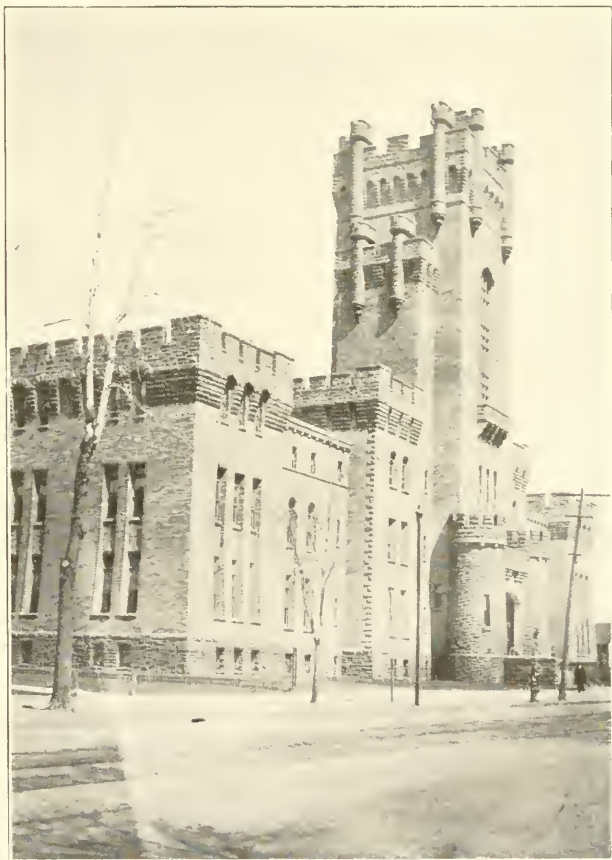
Meetings for the enrollment of the enlisted personnel were held in the Brick Church Institute, beginning June 1st. At these meetings the object of the formation of a hospital unit under the provisions of the enlisted reserve corps clause of the army organization was explained and on June 22d, the first men enrolled, forming the nucleus of that body which later did such good work in the active life of the hospital.

The nucleus of this important part of the hospital was composed of Vaughan Payne, *Will W. Morris, *Herman Wild, George L. Reeder, *Nelson B. Neth, *Edward H. Tanner, *Henry V. Jones, *Mason H. De Lano, *Edward L. Barrett, Frank L. Gray, and *Walter J. Shields. Those men whose names are marked with an asterisk served throughout the active life of the hospital being discharged from the army on the demobilization of the unit in May, 1919, except Hermann Wild, who was discharged with Base Hospital 115.

All through the summer and autumn of 1916 and the winter and spring of 1917, these meetings were held first in the Brick Church

Institute and after November 16, 1916 in the Third Regiment Armory.

A partial list of the subjects covered in the instruction of the men includes personal hygiene, hospital ward routine, first aid and bandaging, elementary anatomy and physiology, in addition to the military drill pertaining to the medical department of the army. The men were also given a preliminary physical examination. The enrollment of the



THIRD REGIMENT ARMORY, N. G. N. Y.

nurses went on during this period under the direction of Miss Jones and Miss Heal.

It had originally been the intention of the Surgeon General's Office and the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross to

send young women who had received instruction in certain phases of hospital work and had passed a satisfactory examination and who were fit physically with Base Hospital Units as Nurse's Aids. This subdivision of the personnel was determined upon from the experience of the Allies who found that during major military operations the number of trained nurses available was far from sufficient to supply the requirements of the patients for women's care.

Difficulties of transportation and other features of starting the operation of a new department of hospital personnel necessitated the detachment of these women from our hospital before it left the United States. Nevertheless, the young women who took the instruction and passed the mental and physical examinations deserve high praise for their loyalty to a new idea and their desire to serve their country. The following were enrolled in this unit before the order was received discontinuing the enrollment: Elizabeth S. Knight, Elizabeth H. Hart, Alice K. Foote, Janet C. Everest, Esther Steele, Amy B. Ewers, M. Elizabeth Jones, Evelyn S. Hubbard, Edith E. Ryder, Estelle Sumner, Mary P. Allen, Winifred Jones and Laura B. Robins.

The officers met at the Third Regiment Armory through the courtesy of the Officer in charge and control every three weeks and discussed the questions that came up in the correspondence course for Medical Reserve Officers offered by the service school at Fort Leavenworth. They also examined the East High School, with the permission of the Superintendent of Schools, and made plans, which were filed in the office of the Surgeon General, for converting it into a military hospital.

In July and August, 1916, Dr. Hinchey, Dr. Hoyt, Dr. Wentworth, Dr. Fowler and the Director attended the Plattsburg Camp for Medical Reserve Corps officers. In the autumn of 1916 Dr. Aikman resigned; Dr. McDowell resigned on January 1, 1917 and Dr. Smith resigned in March, 1917. Dr. Leonard W. Jones was appointed to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. McDowell and Dr. Marvin V. Welcher was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Smith. During July, August and September, 1916, those who were enrolled were offered the privilege of receiving anti-typhoid vaccination. This was given at the General Hospital by Dr. Ewers and Dr. Kaiser.

Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was interested in the Base Hospital from the beginning and in the autumn of 1916 presented us with a box of hospital equipment, technically known as Box No. 1, containing sheets, pillow cases, towels, face cloths, etc. The second box of equipment was contributed by the Order of the Eastern Star shortly afterwards.

The privilege of using the drill floor of the Third Regiment Armory, National Guard, State of New York, was granted us beginning November 23, 1916, through the courtesy of the Officer in Charge and

Control. Later, when it was necessary to have offices open all day the Officers of the New York Naval Militia placed their rooms at our disposal, the Naval Militia having been previously called into the service of the United States.

On September 24, 1916 Miss Jones sailed from New York for duty in the hospital at Yvetot, France, conducted by Dr. Ralph R. Fitch, of Rochester. The resignation of Miss Jones was followed by the promotion of Miss Heal to be the Chief Nurse of the Unit and of Miss Eunice A. Smith to be the Assistant Chief Nurse.

In February, 1917, after diplomatic relations were severed with Germany, we opened headquarters in the Hotel Rochester, through the courtesy of the hotel management and the collection of the equipment was begun in a more energetic manner than had been employed before. A committee of women of which Mrs. William R. Hardy was chairman undertook to furnish the hospital garments and bed linen. Work rooms were established at the Hotel Seneca, and in the Professional Building on Chestnut Street, the latter through the courtesy of F. L. Greeno & Company.

Mrs. Hardy appointed the following chairmen of sub-committees: Advisory, Mrs. Lucius L. Button; Purchasing, Mrs. W. H. H. Rogers; Organizing, Mrs. Frank G. Patchin; Inspector of Work Rooms, Mrs. De Leek, Miss Laura Robins and Mrs. J. W. Olin; Packing, Mrs. Charles W. Taylor; Inspectors of Surgical Dressings, Mrs. George C. Gordon and Mrs. Frank Elliott; Inspector of Garments and Visiting Committee, Mrs. Charles W. Frisbie; Private Secretary and Order Clerk, Miss Mildred Hunting. In addition the following women gave valuable assistance to the chairmen of these committees: Miss Helene Langslow, Mrs. Willbur S. Grant, Miss Anna Watkins, Miss Mary Allen, Miss Adelaide Devine, Mrs. D. M. Garson, Mrs. J. R. Culkin, Mrs. Erlo H. Gray, Mrs. Benjamin Stetson, Mrs. George L. Andrus, Mrs. George E. Faulkner, Mrs. Nettie Wychoff.

This committee, and the various groups of women which worked under their direction, furnished the hospital with an excellent equipment of hospital linen and garments of all kinds which was valued at \$12,000 actual cost; making no allowance for the labor of making the various articles. Mr. Simon Stein furnished the packing cases for this equipment and cut all garments.

On February 20, 1917, the first annual muster and inspection of the hospital was held in the Third Regiment Armory. Lieut. Colonel Henry Page, M. C., U. S. A., was the mustering and inspecting officer. Out of a total enrolled personnel of 134 officers, nurses, enlisted men and civilian employees there were ninety present, or 67.1%. The officers and nurses were in uniform. In his report to the Commanding General of the Eastern Department, Colonel Page said in part: "The personnel seems to possess a keen interest and it is evident that much progress has been made in the right direction. . . . The unit

seems to be in a most healthy condition. A great deal of public interest has been excited by its activities, while within the organization itself there seems to be a determination to make the unit of real value to the Country."

Between the time of the severing of the diplomatic relations with Germany and the time that the Rochester Chapter began its first War Drive, from the proceeds of which the remaining equipment of the hospital was to be paid, the Director had received from various sources \$9,174.85 which had been deposited with the Treasurer of the Chapter. Mr. Charles R. Markus was appointed purchasing agent and disbursing officer for the hospital on April 19, 1917. Through his expert knowledge an admirable hospital equipment was secured and as fast as it arrived was stored in the Basement of the Post Office, the Third Regiment Armory and at the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Warehouse.

In May, 1917, Captain Joseph H. Hickey, who was assigned to Base Hospital 23, Buffalo, for duty as Quartermaster, and in addition was temporarily to perform the duties of Quartermaster for Base Hospital No. 19, Rochester, reported, inspected the condition of our equipment, and gave valuable advice.

On May 29, 1917, the Director was ordered into the active service of the United States for the purpose of enlisting the personnel of Base Hospital Unit No. 19 in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. Enlistments of the enrolled personnel began on June 4th and the required 152 men were reported enlisted on August 16, 1917. In enlisting the men it became necessary to follow the provisions of the War Department Circular with subsequent amendments concerning recruiting and several men who had been enrolled in the unit for many months and had done excellent work in the preliminary activities of the organization had to be rejected. Later, owing to a modification of the requirements of the Adjutant General's Office, it was possible to enlist these men, who rendered faithful service during the active life of the hospital.

Captain Harry A. Sadden and First Lieutenant Edward T. Wentworth were assigned to active duty shortly after the Commanding Officer's orders were received, to assist him in the work of physical examinations, recording of enlistment data, obtaining of fingerprint records, measuring for clothing, shoes, etc.

Early in July, Sergeants Mark Heath and Walter J. Shields and Privates Clarence H. Ager and Vernon F. Adkin were called into active service of the United States for duty in the office of the Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 19.

Late in July, Captain Hickey was relieved from further duty as Quartermaster of the hospital and Captain Sidney B. Williams was ordered to report to the Commanding Officer for assignment to duty as Quartermaster. Captain Williams reported for duty on August 1st.

Dr. Wentworth's services could be dispensed with after the rush of physical examinations was over and at his own request he was placed on the inactive list on July 5th.

Hospital Sergeant Joseph Feldstein was ordered to the hospital from Syracuse, December 8th. On December 17th notification was received from the Office of the Surgeon General that the hospital "has been designated to the War Department authorities for service overseas", and the same day confidential Special Orders No. 97, Headquarters, Eastern Department were received as follows: "Under telegraphic instructions of the War Department, December 14, 1917, the necessary quartermaster supplies and ordnance will be furnished to the enlisted personnel of Base Hospital No. 19 (Rochester General Hospital) to be mobilized at the Third Regiment Armory, National Guard, Rochester, New York".

On December 17th orders were received to proceed with the mobilization of the hospital in the Third Regiment Armory. The men were notified and, on the 20th, 148 of the total 153 men were on duty in the Third Regiment Armory, in uniform and the mess started. The five missing men reported as soon as they could reach Rochester and when Colonel George A. Skinner, M. C., U. S. A., arrived to relieve Major Swan of the command, he found an organization which received his warm praise.

CHAPTER II.

PERIOD OF MOBILIZATION

COLONEL SKINNER arrived in Rochester on December 23, 1917, and took command. January, February, March, April and part of May, 1918, were spent in perfecting the organization, in daily drills and hikes, in inspection of equipment, in instruction in the wards of the hospitals of Rochester and in instruction in the duties of the medical department soldier. This period was very trying on nearly all, as every person was anxious to be on the way. The difficulties of transportation, owing to lack of ships and the activities of the enemy U-boats, made it necessary for all concerned to be good soldiers and to do the duty of the day as it presented itself in a cheerful and thorough manner. The personnel acquitted itself of this difficult task in an exemplary manner.

The officers began to report as soon as the order to mobilize was received; many of them had been called to the service of the United States and were on duty in distant camps: Major Ewers was at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga.; Major Hennington was at the School for Brain Surgery, Chicago; Captain Hoyt was at Camp Sherman, Ohio; Captain Flynn was at the School for Military Rontgenology at Chicago; Captain Booth was at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Captain Wentworth was at the Base Hospital, Camp Pike, Ark.; Captain Hanes was at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Lieutenant Fowler was at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Lieutenant Wooden was at Fort Strong, Mass.; Lieutenant Phillips was at Vancouver Barracks, Oregon; Lieutenant Garlick was at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia; Lieutenant Smith was at the School for Oral and Cosmetic Surgery, in Philadelphia; Lieutenant Bowen was at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Early in February instruction was received to increase the personnel of the hospital from that sufficient for a 500 bed organization to that for 1000 beds. This required the enlistment of forty-seven additional men and the assignment of ten additional officers. Men who had been called in the draft and who volunteered for immediate service could be assigned to the hospital on application by the Commanding Officer to the Adjutant General's Office, through the office of the Surgeon General. Of the additional men, twenty-one were thus secured; the others were of an age that did not bring them under the selective service law and they were enlisted. The officers were assigned from the various medical organizations in the training camps.

The activities of the hospital during the period of mobilization may be divided into training activities and social activities. The training activities may be divided into military and professional training. The military activities consisted in various routine duties, the constant repi-

tition of which make for the efficiency of any organization, and lectures on administration from the Manual of the Medical Department. In addition to the drills prescribed in the Drill Manual for Sanitary



GOING INTO DURAND-EASTMAN PARK

APRIL 1, 1918

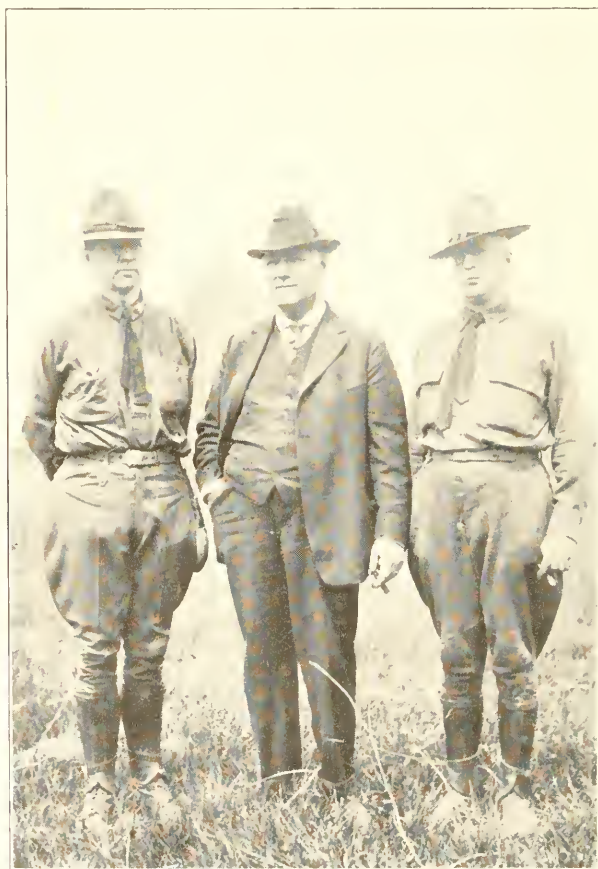
Troops, the company was formed in four platoons of fifty men each.

Each platoon had assigned to it a Captain and two Lieutenants, so that it was possible to conduct the work in such a way that a spirit of healthy rivalry was created between the different platoons in perfecting themselves in the duties of the soldier. It was possible under

this system to hold evening parade at retreat. This ceremony afforded the friends of the men an opportunity to witness the progress made in soldierly bearing which always brought out an appreciative audience. Drill and floor work was supplemented by hikes; at first without equipment; later with increasing loads until the men were carrying full equipment. The following is a list of hikes taken:

1918

January 8 East Main Street, Winton Road, East Avenue, Goodman Street.
5 1-4 miles.



MR. HERMAN DOSSENBACH
COL. SKINNER

MAJOR SWAN

- January 10 Goodman Street, Highland Park, State Hospital, South Avenue,
Linden Street, Meigs Street. 6 3-4 miles.
- January 15 Driving Park Bridge and return. 6 3-4 miles.
- January 17 Cobb's Hill and return. 6 miles.
- January 22 Grand Avenue, Culver Road, Garson Avenue. 3 1-2 miles.
- January 24 Municipal Hospital and return. 5 miles. Packs weighing 16 1-2
pounds were carried.
- January 29 Union Street, Bay Street, Culver Road, Garson Avenue. 4 1-2
miles. With 22 pound packs.
- January 31 Anderson Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Culver Road, Canterbury
Road, Monroe Avenue, Oxford Street. 4 1-2 miles. With
16 1-2 pound packs.
- February 14 Iola Sanatorium and return. 8 miles. With 25 pound packs.
- March 7 Clinton Avenue North, Highland Avenue and return. 6 miles.
With 12 pound packs.
- March 12 Parsells Avenue, Bay Street, Clifford Avenue, Winton Road,
East Main Street. 6 3-4 miles. With 16 pound packs.
- March 14 Summerville and return to Seneca Park; then by car to Armory.
12 1-2 miles. With 16 pound packs.
- March 21 Seneca Park and return. 13 miles. With 16 pound packs.
- March 26 Penfield and return. 15 miles. With 16 pound packs.
- March 28 Gates Center and return.
- April 1 Durand-Eastman Park and return. 13 miles. With 16 pound packs.
- April 4 Canoe Club and return. 13 miles. With 16 pound packs.
- April 8 Pittsford and return. 12 1-2 miles. With 16 pound packs.
- April 11 Oklahoma and return. 17 3-4 miles.
- April 15 West Henrietta and return. 20 miles.
- April 18 Blossom Road Dugway, Float Bridge Dugway, Culver Road,
Grand Avenue. 14 miles.
- April 22 East Henrietta and return. 17 miles.
- April 23 Elmwood and Mt. Hope Avenues and return. 10 1-4 miles.
- April 24 Norton Street and Woodman Road and return. 7 1-2 miles.
- April 25 Durand-Eastman Park and return. 15 miles.
- April 29 Summerville and return.
- May 8 Harvard Street, Culver Road and return. 40 pound packs.
- May 9 Ballantyne Bridge and return. 40 pound packs.
- May 16 Atlantic Avenue Dugway, Float Bridge Dugway and return.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

The following hospital order will show the routine of the hospital at this period:

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 19

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

February 18, 1918.

HOSPITAL ORDER NUMBER 32.

The following list of calls is published, effective this date:

Reveille, First Call.....	6:00 A.M.
Assembly	6:10 A.M.
Setting Up Exercise (10 minutes).....	6:20 A.M.
Mess Call	6:30 A.M.
Fatigue Call	7:00 A.M.
Reveille and Setting Up Exercises will be dispensed with on Sundays and Holidays.	
Drill, First Call.....	7:20 A.M.
Assembly	7:30 A.M.
School Call	9:00 A.M.
Officers' Call	10:00 A.M.
Sick Call	10:05 A.M.
Recall from School.....	11:55 A.M.
Mess	12:00 Noon
Guard Mount, First Call.....	12:20 P.M.
Assembly	12:30 P.M.
Fatigue and School Call.....	1:00 P.M.
Recall from Fatigue and School.....	4:00 P.M.
Retreat, First Call.....	4:20 P.M.
Assembly	4:30 P.M.
Mess Call	5:00 P.M.
Tattoo	9:00 P.M.
Call to Quarters.....	10:45 P.M.
Taps	11:00 P.M.
Sunday Church Call.....	9:00 A.M.
Saturday Inspection, First Call.....	9:20 A.M.
Assembly	9:30 A.M.

Beginning this date, all members of this Detachment will be required to be in their quarters, unless on pass, not later than 11:30 P.M.

By Order of the Commanding Officer:

HARRY A. SADDEN,

Captain, M. R. C.,

Adjutant.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Through the courtesy of the managers of the following institutions the men, in small detachments, were taken to the wards for instruction in hospital ward work: Rochester State Hospital for the Insane; Rochester General Hospital; Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital. Several of the enlisted men were instructed in the administration of anaesthetics in the operating rooms of these hospitals. The cooks, and a group of men who had indicated their desire to work in the subsistence organization of the hospital, received instruction in the Department of Household Arts of Mechanics Institute.

The Young Men's Christian Association opened its swimming pool for instruction in swimming for those who could not swim. This course was very popular. The instruction received, however, was never put to actual practice under the conditions for which it was designed as a preparation. The Articles of War, as prescribed in Army Regulations, were read to the command on December 22, 1917.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

On January 4, 1918, the first field day was held at the Armory. There were about 4,000 spectators who watched, with much interest, the exhibition of the efficiency reached by the company during its period of voluntary training in the year 1917. On February 7th, a second field day was held complimentary to the physicians of the Craig Colony for Epileptics and the Clifton Springs Sanitarium and their wives. On Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th, a third field day was held; on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, a fourth, and on Liberty Day, April 26th, a fifth.

On these occasions, the programme consisted of competitive drills between the four platoons; litter drill, company drill, battalion drill, and various athletic exercises. On Lincoln's Birthday, Major Swan read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; W. A. Campbell, Captain, Infantry, U. S. A., Retired, and Rev. Horace J. Ogden made addresses.

On Washington's Birthday, the Company attended a Patriotic Meeting in Convention Hall held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. On Liberty Day, addresses were made by Dr. William R. Taylor and Charles E. Ogden, Esq. Through the kindness of various organizations other social features during these tedious months were: February 1st, Exhibition of Sleight of Hand by Josef & Company of the Western New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and a concert by the Orchestra of the Washington Junior High School, Miss Helen Garvin, Leader.

February 4th, a Concert of Chamber Music by a quintette led by Mr. Hermann Dossenbach. February 8th, The Clark, Joy & Nier Amateur Dramatic Association presented "The Congressman" at the Avon Theater. On January 5th, Mr. Henry Schlegel and his asso-

ciates gave an excellent concert. On January 22nd, Mr. Jesse B. Millham led the men in their first sing, an event which subsequently became a weekly occurrence under the lead of Private Hawken or Corporal Porter.

On May 7th, the company paraded to the newly opened Red Cross House at East Avenue and Alexander Street, where a flag was raised in memory of Lieutenant William S. Ely, American Aviator, killed in France. The Park Band led the parade and was present at retreat on that day. Rev. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester, made the address.

On May 18th, exercises were held in Seneca Park by the pupils of Public School Number Twenty-six in connection with the planting of a tree dedicated to the men in the military service and of a tree dedicated to the men in the aviation service, which the company attended.

FUNCTIONS FOR OFFICERS

The officers were entertained at dinner at the Genesee Valley Club on the night of January 2nd, by the Rochester Medical Association. On February 5th, the Officers and their wives met at dinner at the Rochester Club and after dinner had a pleasant dance to music furnished by the orchestra of Base Hospital Nineteen, which made its first public appearance.

PRESENTATIONS

On February 2nd, the pupils of the West High School, who had been active in the preparation of the hospital equipment in the days before mobilization, presented the hospital with a Ford Truck. This truck did excellent service during the hiking period, for in it the mid-day meal was transported.

On February 26th, the Kiwanis Club presented an Indian Motor Cycle and the Retail Druggists of Rochester presented an Indian Motor Cycle and Side Car at the regular noonday meeting of the former organization in the Hotel Seneca. The presentation speeches were made by Mayor Edgerton and Mr. H. B. Guilford. The acceptance speech was made by Colonel Skinner.

On April 6th, the Iroquois Society, Children of the American Revolution presented a Regimental Flag. The presentation speech was made by Dr. William R. Taylor and the speech of acceptance by Colonel Skinner. On May 2d Rev. Horace G. Ogden presented a portable organ in behalf of the members of the First Methodist Church. This organ was given by the commanding officer to the Young Men's Christian Association worker on the U. S. S. Freedom at the end of the voyage home for further use on that vessel.

CEREMONIES

On February 9th, the President and Faculty of the University of Rochester were tendered a complimentary Inspection and Review in heavy marching order. The company paraded, with full equipment, in the Third Liberty Loan Parade, on April 6th. The flag, which had been presented that morning was carried in this parade. On April 24th, the company paraded to Exposition Park, led by the Band of the 108th Infantry, in the interest of recruiting for the New York troops of the 27th Division. A review of the Home Defense Regiment and a concert by the 108th Infantry Band were features of the ceremony at Exposition Park.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

On invitation of Rev. William R. Taylor, its pastor, the company attended morning service at the Brick Presbyterian Church on December 30th. On February 10th, the company attended the session of the Hubbell Class on invitation of the teacher, Mr. Walter Hubbell. The orchestra furnished music for the singing. After the Chaplain joined, March 7th, regular Sunday morning service was held in the Mess Hall.

CHAPTER III.

PERIOD OF TRANSPORTATION.

THE period of marking time finally came to an end, as all things do. On the first day of May, the Nurses received orders to leave for their mobilization point in New York, the Hotel Judson. Fifty-four nurses and civilian employees who were still in Rochester, left on the 9:45 P. M. train, May 5th, in command of Miss Heal, the Chief Nurse, for New York. The others were already on duty in the various cantonments and met the nurses from Rochester there. The original number required for the administration of the hospital had been increased from sixty-five to 100 early in January. The thirty-five nurses above the original number enrolled in Rochester were assigned to the hospital by the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross.

On February 13th, Colonel Skinner had received orders to "put the unit in readiness for overseas service at the earliest date possible"; and on April 19th, he was able to report that all was ready; the delay being due to the lack of uniforms and equipment for the extra personnel required by the increase in the size of the hospital to 1,000 beds. On April 30th official information was received to the effect that in the near future the unit would be ordered to proceed to Hoboken to report to the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, for temporary duty. On May 12th orders were received to start the movement.

The freight was to arrive in New York not earlier than May 17th and not later than May 19th. The officers and men were to arrive at Camp Merritt not earlier than noon May 19th and not later than noon May 21st. Colonel Skinner elected to arrive during the morning of May 20th. He had previously received permission to drive the motor transportation overland to the Port of Embarkation. The loading of the freight was begun on the afternoon of May 13th simultaneously from the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Warehouse, the Post Office and the Armory. The portion of the freight stored in the Post Office was loaded at Kent Street, and that at the Armory was loaded at Circle Street. The train was made up in the Goodman Street Yard and left on May 16th in command of First Lieutenant Warren Wooden, with the following detail: First Lieutenant Alexander L. Smith, Sergeant Frank M. Glover, Sergeant Frank G. Orlopp and Privates First Class, Harold A. Burch and William H. O'Hara. Upon arrival of the equipment in New York, it was delivered to the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York Lighterage and the detail proceeded to Camp Merritt, reporting to the Commanding General to await the arrival of the hospital.

The Motor Transport left on May 14th, in command of Major John M. Swan, with the following detail: Captain Newton A. Seehorn, Sergeant Vernon F. Adkin, Corporal Julius Lockner, Cook Leo R. Hetterick, Privates First Class Herbert M. Anthony, Mortimer H. Howard, Floyd H. Owen, Elson I. Wright, Glenn A. Thomas, Private Ingraham Curtis and Lance Corporal Chester J. Ritter.

The motor transport consisted of two three-ton Pierce Arrow trucks, which had been received from the Quartermaster Corps on April 26th, a Chalmers Touring Car, which had been received from the same source on April 23d, and the Ford truck which had been presented by the pupils of the West High School on February 2d. The motoreycles were shipped with the other freight to New York.

The detail left the Armory at 7 A. M. and proceeded through Canandaigua, Penn Yan, Watkins and Elmira. Camp was established two miles east of Elmira. On the 15th, the detail proceeded through Waverly, Binghamton, Winsor, Deposit and Hancock, and camped on Hawk's Mountain about five miles east of Hancock. On the 16th, it passed through Roscoe, Liberty, Monticello, Wurtsboro, Middletown, Tuxedo and Suffern. Camp was established in Mahwah on land of Mr. Winters. Here they were entertained by the Patriotic Service League. Breakfast was served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stone, of Mahwah, on the morning of the 17th.

The route then lay through Hackensack and Leonia to Hoboken, where the detail was directed to proceed to Camp Merritt to await the arrival of the Hospital. After the arrival of the hospital at Camp Merritt, this transportation was turned over to the embarkation office, except the Ford Truck, which was not released by the Surgeon General.

Colonel Skimmer presented it to the Base Hospital at Camp Merritt, where it did good service. The other cars and the motoreycles and side cars were never seen again. On July 6th, a Karrier three-ton truck was assigned to the Hospital from the Motor Reception Park at LeHavre, but early in August that had to be surrendered to the Motor Transport Company which was sent to Vichy and furnished the transportation for all the hospitals at that center.

In answer to a letter from Major Swan, after he again assumed command of the Hospital, General Kean, in the office of the Chief Surgeon, said: "As regards the transportation which belonged to the base hospital, it does seem a hard case that your trucks and motoreycles should not be delivered to you. In fact, I suppose to the donors at home it would seem like highway robbery.

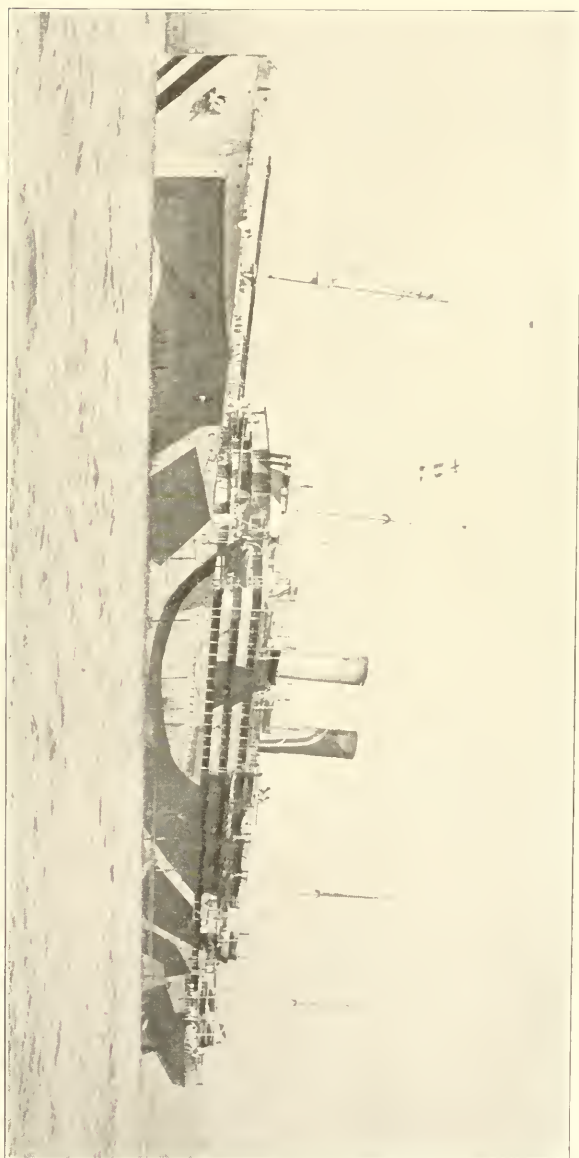
"The motor transportation question is, however, so serious that no favors can be shown, and all has to go into the pool. The transportation for the hospitals has been turned over to the Commanding General of the section in which they are located, and to him all appeals for assistance have to go."

The unit commanded by Colonel Skinner left from Circle Street Sunday, May 19th and arrived at Camp Merritt on Monday, May 20th. Here the two details that had been on detached duty rejoined it and the entire company was quartered in Block Seventeen. Many people were disappointed over the fact that there was no public entrainment of the unit; but the orders were very strict.

In Hospital Order Number 47, May 6, 1918, paragraph 4 reads as follows: "QUOTATION OF ORDERS. 'General Order No. 19, W. D., Washington, July 16, 1917. All persons connected with the military service who receive information of proposed overseas movements of organizations, detachments, or individuals are forbidden to make public the details of such movements. The names of organizations, dates of departure, of arrival, of embarkation or the name of the port of embarkation or of the ships to be used in such movements will not be disclosed'. 'When necessary to advise relatives or other private persons of approaching departure persons connected with the military service will convey only information absolutely necessary, which will not include dates or the names of ships or ports of departure or the designation of organizations. Violation of provisions of this order will be investigated and disciplinary measures applied to the offenders'. 'By Order of the Secretary of War'".

On May 30th, orders were received instructing the Company to appear at Pier 59, North River, on Monday, June 3d, at 8:00 A. M. On June 1st, more definite instructions were received. The train that Base Hospital No. 19 was to take left Creskill at 11:30 A. M., on June 3rd. All preliminary work was done, the camp area inspected and pronounced sanitary and the march to the railroad begun at 10:10. At Jersey City, the company boarded a steamer of the Quartermaster's Department and were taken to Pier 59. A large ferry boat of the Hudson River type was ahead of us at the Pier, filled with men of the 355th Infantry.

The steamer on which we were was also transporting Base Hospital No. 22, commanded by Colonel Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M. C., U. S. A. When we finally got on to the Pier, we found that we were to sail on the Baltic, of the White Star Line. Here we also heard the news of the submarine raid on the Atlantic Coast on the night of June 2d. The last man of Base Hospital No. 19 crossed the gang plank about 1:30 P. M. Reveille had blown at 4:00 A. M., and there had been a great deal of work to be done: baggage detail to have its work cleaned up, sanitary inspections, last instructions, care in avoiding accidents from running trains and boats too close together, and the checking of the organization at the gang plank. On the Pier we met our nurses, who had been sent from their headquarters. At 6:00 P. M. the loading of the baggage and equipment had not been completed and the night was spent tied up at the dock. At noon the next day, June 4th, everyone was ordered to his room; the ship left her dock and pro-



WHITE STAR LINE STEAMSHIP BALTIC

ceeded down the Hudson River. Dinner was served at that time and after the meal was finished, we were well down the lower bay and we were allowed on deck. The convoy was forming and during the afternoon consisted of eighteen vessels with protection by dirigibles and airplanes. Every known means was being applied to the safety of the vessels starting on a long voyage through waters where two days before enemy submarines had been operating with disastrous results. On the morning of the 5th, the convoy had been reduced to nine vessels which were to complete the voyage. Of these, one was an English cruiser and the others were troop ships or cargo vessels. The Baltic carried two battalions of the 355th Infantry, with its headquarters and band, Base Hospital No. 22 complete, Base Hospital No. 19 complete, and the nurses of Base Hospital No. 26. There were also some casual officers and several officers of the Navy on their way abroad to join their commands. The days were passed in drills, exercises, life boat drill and instruction of the command in various matters affecting the operation of troops of the United States in a foreign country. The political significance of the position in which all arms of the service found itself is well indicated in the beginning of Chapter I, Provisional Instructions on Disembarkation, Entraining and Detraining of Troops in France and England: "For the first time in history the American Army finds itself in European Territory. The good name of the United States and the maintenance of cordial relations require perfect deportment of each member of this command. It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American Army shall at all times treat the people of France, especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The valiant deeds of the French Armies and those of their allies by which they have together successfully maintained their common cause for more than three years and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in the support of their armies, command our profound respect. This can best be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesy to all the French people and by faithful observance of their laws and customs.

"Company and detachment commanders will inform themselves and advise their men as to local police regulations, and will enforce strict observance thereof."

The voyage was uneventful; the band of the 355th Infantry gave two concerts, one on the 10th and the other on the 12th. Base Hospital 19 contributed solos by Miss Olive B. Lenssler and Private Hawken. Private Hibbard played accompaniments. "Shorty" Peterson, six feet four, of the 355th Band, played the mouth organ in an unusual style and "Shorty" and another musician from the Band played a clarinet duet which was good. The band played at other times but these two concerts were given in the saloon in the afternoon, with portholes closed and blackened and electric lights turned on; so different from the concerts in the piping times of peace! On the 13th,

orders were issued to wear life preservers all the time except at meals and when asleep; previous to this we had been required to have the life preservers at hand, but were not required to wear them except at boat drill twice a day. The orders also required each one to sleep fully dressed and to wear a canteen filled with water whenever he was on deck; in other words, to be ready to abandon ship at a moment's notice. The convoy from the European shore arrived at 1:00 P. M. on the 14th. Eight British torpedo boat destroyers. On the 15th we were ordered on deck at 3:00 A. M., fully dressed and equipped to leave ship at a moment's notice. We were going through the narrows between Ireland and Scotland; a dangerous place for submarine attacks. The *Tuseania* had been torpedoed in this portion of the sea. Nothing appeared, however, and we reached the mouth of the Mersey at 3:00 P. M., and got up to the Princess Landing Stage at about 6:00 P. M. We were kept on board all night and disembarked at 8.00 the following morning, Sunday, June 16th. The nurses in command of Major Ewers, left almost at once for Southampton. The officers and men left at 1:50 P. M. The trip was something like a triumphal journey. Crowds in all places along the railway embankments, at crossing gates, and in gardens, cheering and waving flags. At the station in Liverpool, we had a chance to talk to some British Y. M. C. A. people. The atmosphere was quite gloomy; they made no secret of the serious condition of the allied armies and said that if the United States did not hurry up the war was lost. They seemed to think that it was questionable whether they could hold out until the United States was ready. We reached Southampton at midnight. We then had to unload our freight and baggage and march between two and three miles to camp where we arrived between 3:00 and 3:30 A. M. The City of Southampton was entirely dark except for street lamps at the corners which had been blackened above so that the light was reflected downward on to the roadway, making a pool of light about twice the diameter of the lamp. It was really worse than no light at all. The weirdness of the situation was accentuated by the tramp of the tired men with their forty-pound packs. The night was clear and beautiful and we had our first experience of the precautions being taken on land to make it difficult for the enemy to find his objectives from the air.

At noon on the 18th, we received orders to leave camp at 5:30 P.M. We marched back, over the same route that we had followed in the early morning, to the docks; and this time we could see where we were going. We went on board the *S. S. St. George*, which left at 8:00 P. M., for Le Havre. The most comfortable place that the officers could find was on the deck under a lifeboat, or standing up against the smokestack; alternating the positions was pretty good. The men, however, had not even this comfort. They were obliged to stay below and sleep on the decks; to such an extent had the submarine campaign reduced the transportation facilities. The early part of the run was made

in the fading daylight down the Solent past Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight out into the Channel guarded by destroyers; and what time we did make! At 1:30 A. M. we picked up the lights of Le Havre and we docked at 4:00. We debarked at 8:00 A. M., and marched through the streets of the town to a camp on a hill overlooking the Channel. In the meantime, the nurses had crossed on a hospital ship and were quartered in a hotel in the city.

We were in the camp at Le Havre two days. The men, twelve in a tent, sleeping on the wooden floors, which was better than in the mud, and the officers sleeping also on the floors, but with from four to eight in a tent. In all these movements, the baggage and freight that was traveling with us had to be handled by a detail of our own men under Captain Williams. This freight is not to be understood to mean our hospital equipment which was turned over to the transport people in New York, but the officers' baggage, nurses' baggage, the barracks bags of the men, and the equipment for maintaining the command on the journey to its final destination.

On June 19th about 4:00 P. M., orders were received to leave camp at 3:00 A. M., Thursday, June 20th, for point 1, for entrainment. We were up at 1:30, had hot coffee and hardtack and cheese by the light of the camp cook stove, a curious thing of English make, and started on our march down the hill to the railroad yards; at first, in the darkness of night; later, in the gray of early dawn; and, finally, in the full light of the day. As we marched into the railroad yards, the nurses arrived from their hotel in trucks. When we reached the train, we learned that our destination was Vichy. The train left at 8:17 A. M., and proceeded slowly through Harfleur, Motteville, Pavilly, Rouen and Sothville to Oissel. Here we were detained for two hours by a train wreck ahead. In the afternoon we went on through the villages along the Seine; Rosny-sur-Seine, Mantes, and others, skirting Paris and arriving at Versailles at 1:30 A. M. It began to rain during the evening and our interpreter and liaison officer seemed glad because he said it would keep the Hun at home. The next night we were told the train which reached Versailles at the time ours did experienced an air attack. During the night we were moved on to Villeneuve-St. Georges, where we laid until 11:00 A. M. Then through Brunoy, Corbeil, Melun, Montargis, Gien, Chatillon-sur-Loire, Cosne and Nevers to Saincaize and St. Germaine des Fosses. All the afternoon we passed American military formations; we were going through the American line of communications. We found out in this part of the journey that we already had a million men in France and more arriving daily. Everybody was optimistic in this part of the country and the anxiety produced by the views of the people at Liverpool began to lift. We spent the night between Saincaize and St. Germaine des Fosses. We left the latter place at 7:30 A. M. and arrived at Vichy at 8:00, a tired, dirty lot. Here we found that Base Hospital

No. 1, the Bellevue Hospital Unit, had been in operation since March. The hospital was commanded by Major (later Colonel) Walter D. Webb, a retired officer of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army. Major Webb met us at the railway station and invited the officers to breakfast with the officers of Base Hospital No. 1. The men were temporarily quartered with the men of Base Hospital No. 1, and the nurses with No. 1 nurses.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE

THE plan of the office of the Chief Surgeon was to make Vichy a hospital center of 10,000 beds with five base hospital units, each with 2,000 beds, operating. The arrival of Base Hospital 19 was the first of the units that were expected by Major Webb. The Rents, Requisitions and Claims Section had taken over several hotels that had been used as military hospitals by the French Army and arrangements were being made for future expansion. Vichy, as is well known, is a health resort of world-wide fame; and while the war had seriously interfered with its work, there were still many French people who spent their summers there and there were many subjects of the neutral European Nations that came for their annual "cure." We went, then, in the end of June, into a cosmopolitan European watering place which was comfortably filled with all kinds and conditions of men and women. The orchestra played in the Park twice a day; there was an opera company that gave performances two or three times a week; the river Allier was available for boating and swimming; there was a golf course, and other amusements and entertainments to lighten the periods of release from duty. We were assigned at first nine hotels which we were to arrange as a hospital. These buildings had been used as hospitals for nearly four years; the French equipment had to be taken out and our equipment put in; the buildings had to be housecleaned and arrangements made for operating rooms, wards, administrative offices, messes, storerooms, etc. Here our experience in arranging the East High School at home came into play; we were able to plan our buildings in a convenient manner with no delay. The group of nine buildings included the Hotel International, Hotel Splendide, Hotel Milan, Hotel Havre et New York, Hotel Amerique, Hotel Neva, Hotel du Helder, Hotel Bellevue and Hotel Velay. A garage was also assigned, which was used as a storeroom. For the first few weeks, the officers were quartered in the Hotel Velay; but they were soon moved to the buildings in which they were to work, and the men, who had been in the same hotel with the men of Base Hospital No. 1, were

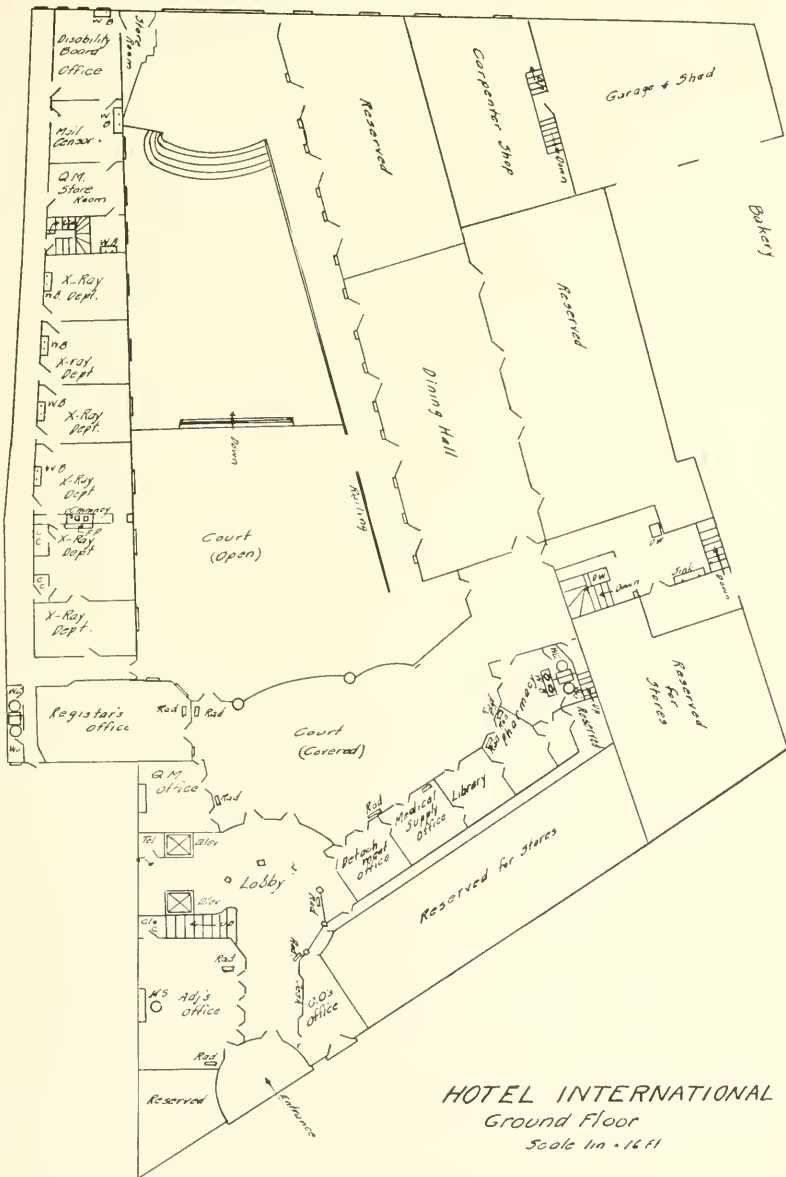
moved into the Velay, which was then their barracks. The nurses were at first quartered with the nurses of Base Hospital No. 1, in the Hotel Grande Grille; but were soon moved to the Hotel Bellevue, which was our Nurses Home until after the Vichy season, when the Hotel des Ambassadeurs was requisitioned for the nurses of all the hospital units of the center.



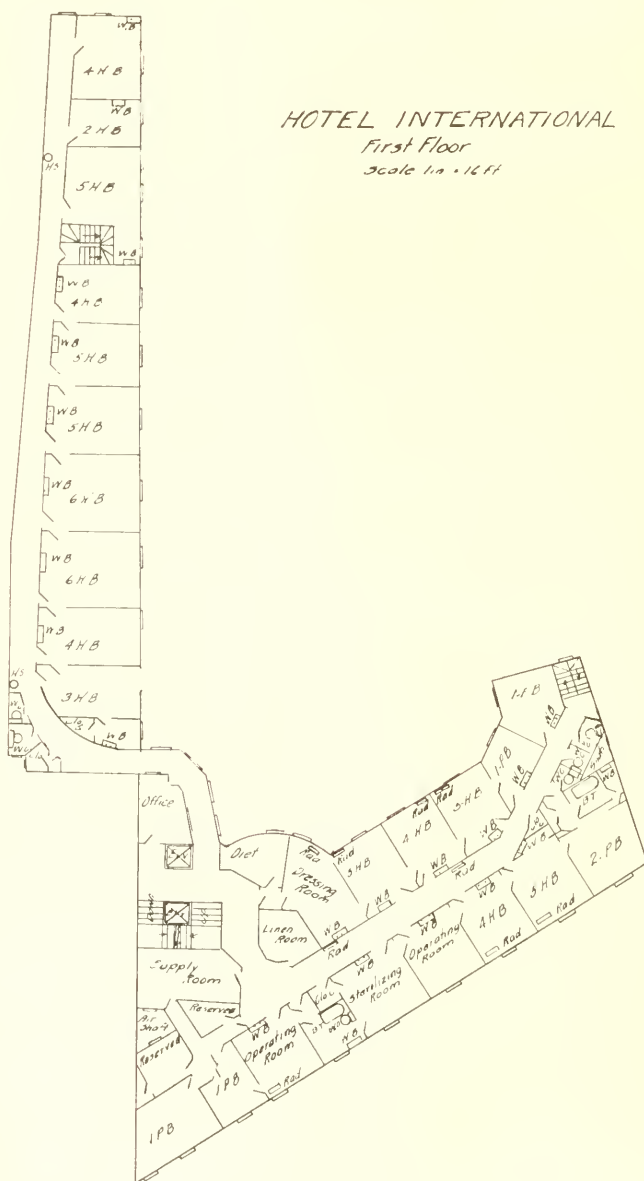
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

Headquarters U. S. A. Base Hospital 19, Vichy, France

The Hotel International was at once selected as the Headquarters Hotel. It was a six-story building shaped like a letter "L." The short arm of the "L" paralleled the Rue de Nimes and the long arm



HOTEL INTERNATIONAL First Floor Scale 1 in = 16 ft



extended backward from the street to an alley in the rear. The two sides enclosed a courtyard, which was further bounded by a wall on the back alley, in front of which was a raised platform, evidently used as an out-of-door restaurant in peace times. The fourth side was occupied by a one story and basement structure, which served as dining room and kitchen in peace times. There was also, on the side of



HOTEL DU HAVRE ET DE NEW YORK, AND
HOTEL LUTETIA

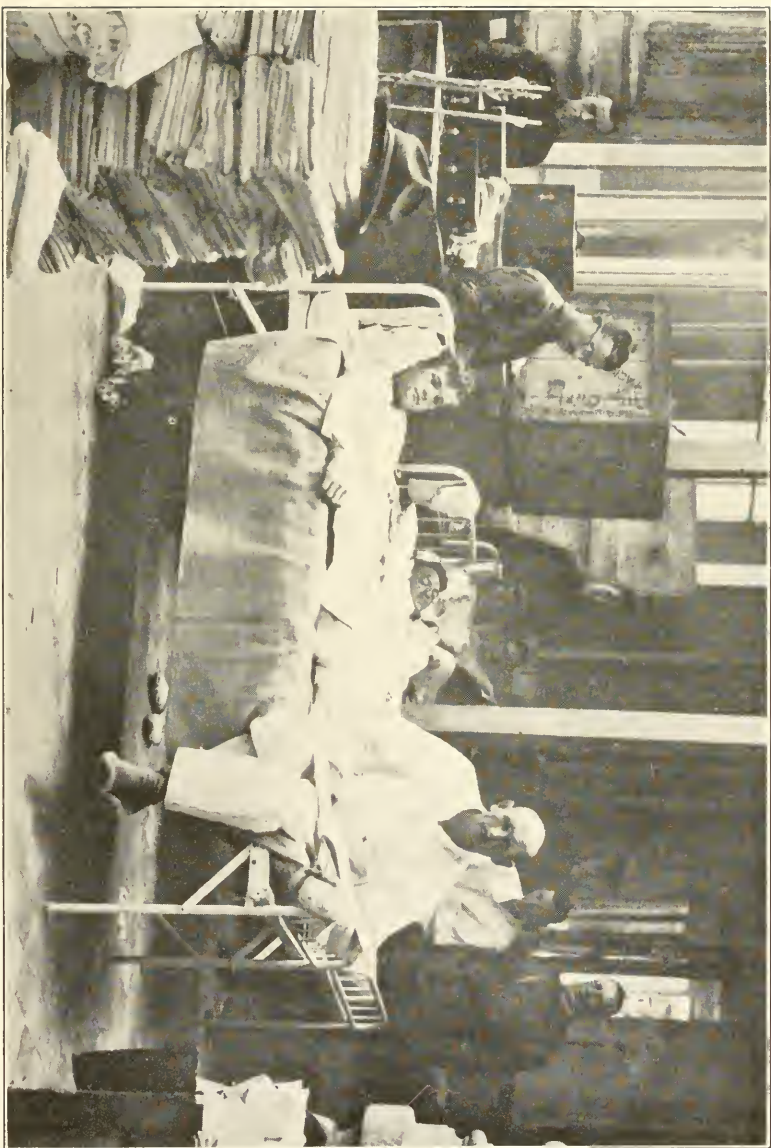
this one story structure away from the courtyard, a yard containing a shed, with a sloping roof, its wall formed by the wall of the building next door. This was known to us as the yard. The portion of the courtyard immediately within the main entrance was covered by a

glass roof which was above the entresol, or our second story, and had a number of rooms, evidently used as stores in peace time, opening from it. The accompanying plans will show how we adapted these buildings to the needs of the headquarters. This hotel was also made the chief surgical hospital; the operating room was set up here; and it also contained our largest patient's mess. We were disappointed in having to surrender one of the large dining rooms for the storage of the goods, belonging to the proprietor of the hotel, which the French military authorities had been using.

At the same time we were assigned the Hotel du Havre et de New York, always called by us the Havre, as our Chief Medical Building. The first week was spent in getting these buildings ready for occupancy. The men and the nurses labored with scrub brushes, soap, mops, brooms and dust pans, putting everything in readiness. The International, being the chief surgical hospital, was commanded by Major Hemmington, or by Captain Sadden, who took his place when he was on detached duty. The Havre was commanded by Major Ewers, as Chief of the Medical Service. The equipment began to arrive about July 1st, and as fast as possible was unpacked and distributed to the different buildings.

On June 27th, Hospital Train No. 58 arrived with 350 patients for Base Hospital No. 1. Our men had their first duty in actually caring for the wounded, being detailed to assist the men of Base Hospital No. 1 in unloading the train. Two patients had died on the train, and on the 28th military funerals were held for them, one at the Catholic Church and the other at the Protestant Chapel. All men who died in Vichy were buried with military honors in the Vichy Cemetery, in which the United States Army had rented a section. There was always a detachment of enlisted men as funeral escort and taps was always blown. The first funerals were also attended by details of officers; but later the press of work made it impossible to detail officers for this duty and frequently the detail of enlisted men had to be made up from convalescent patients. The French always sent a complimentary escort; sometimes with officers. Flowers were always sent by the French people.

On Friday, July 12th, we received our first patients. A hospital train arrived for Base Hospital No. 1, and as they were nearly full, we took 78 of their convalescent medical cases into the Havre. We were not nearly ready for patients, but the patients were ready for us and they were accommodated. On the 14th, Sunday, another train arrived with 488 patients and we took on that day and the next (15th), 272 more, receiving about 100 in the International, making our census on the morning of the 16th, 350. On the 14th, rumor had it that the Paris hospitals were being evacuated, explaining the sending of so many patients to us when we were not ready for them. They were getting ready nearer the front for the wounded that they expected



HEADQUARTERS JULY 30, 1918

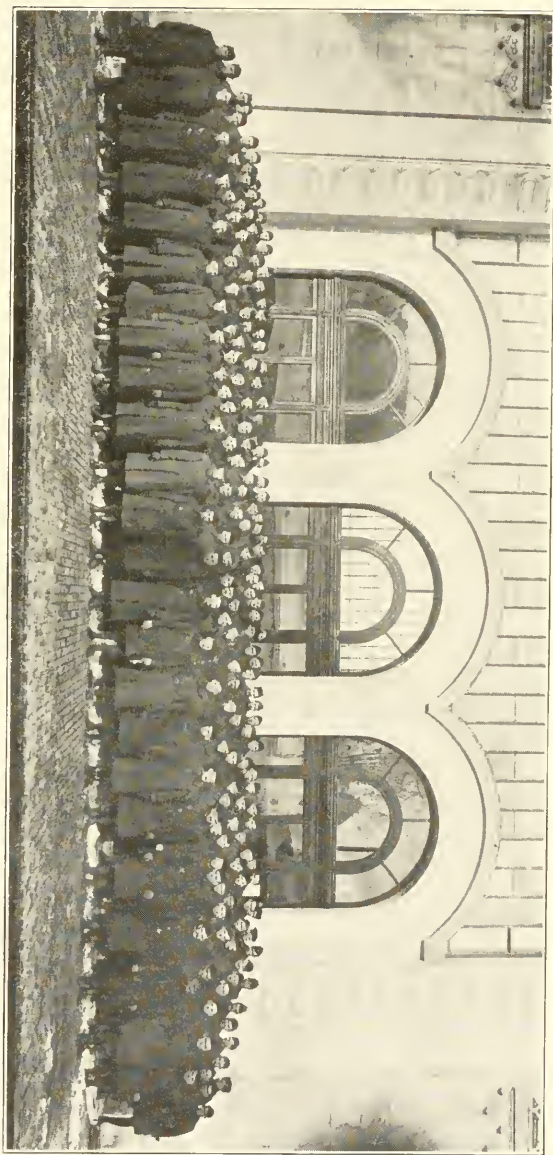
from the Chateau-Thierry Operation, known officially as the Champagne-Marne Offensive. On the Monday of that week, the 15th, the German advance on Paris was checked. When the news came in towards evening, a French officer said, "There is a smile on the whole face of France to-day." In order to accommodate the sick and wounded, we put up beds wherever there was room, among the packing cases in the glass covered court, in rooms partly cleaned, and in the hallways. What the men needed was a place to sleep, a chance to bathe, and some food. They got all three. From this time on we may be said to have been fairly launched on our career of active operation.

On July 6th, Colonel Skinner left on order from Headquarters, Commanding General, Service of Supply, for temporary duty. He returned to the hospital on July 15th, and on July 19th, he left to assume command of the American Hospital Center of 20,000 beds which was being developed at Mars-sur-Allier (Nievre). Major Swan thereupon became Commanding Officer of the Hospital. He was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from August 20, 1918, "in recognition of his service to the country in organizing and bringing to France, Base Hospital No. 19", and continued to command the Hospital until it was demobilized at Camp Upton, May 9, 1919. Colonel Skinner was missed by all. He was an ideal Commanding Officer. His experience made it possible for everyone to feel that his decisions were wise and that by following his directions the best results, under the prevailing conditions, would be obtained. His successor, new to military requirements and fresh from Civil life, missed his advice and undertook his new duties with considerable hesitation; but there was nothing to do but to obey orders and the work of the Hospital was carried on.

Colonel Skinner desired to take with him to his new command some of the personnel of Base Hospital No. 19, to form the nucleus of his headquarters staff. Consequently, Captain Seehorn, who became Adjutant at Mars, Sergeant First-Class Ager, Sergeants Decker and Van Neil, and Privates First-Class Scherer, Bakker and Deyle, and Miss Rockwood were released and were ordered transferred to Mars. They left on July 27th. Sergeants Ager, Decker and Van Neil were subsequently promoted to be Lieutenants in the Sanitary Corps, and Captain Seehorn was promoted to be Major. Later, Sergeant First-Class Bainbridge was transferred to Mars, where he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, and assigned to duty as mess officer.

The Milan was opened on July 17th, with Captain Booth in command. The Amerique was opened on July 28th, with Captain Kaiser in command. The Splendide was opened on the 22d, with Captain Hoyt in command. The Neva and the Helder were opened on August 6th; Captain Reed was in command of the former and Captain Haskell of the latter. At this time we had 1,200 patients, and on August

THE MEN



19th, 1,450. After the completion of the Aisne-Marne offensive, on August 6th, there was a little time of less activity on the fronts and our census fell to as low as 632 on September 15th. The Somme offensive, August 8th to November 11th; the Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18th to November 11th; the St. Mihiel offensive, September 12th to November 11th; and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26th to November 11th, taxed the capacity of the hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces to the utmost. The census began to rise on September 16th and increased continuously until the 12th and 13th of November; on those days we had 3,518 and 3,504 patients, respectively; the high water mark of our activity.

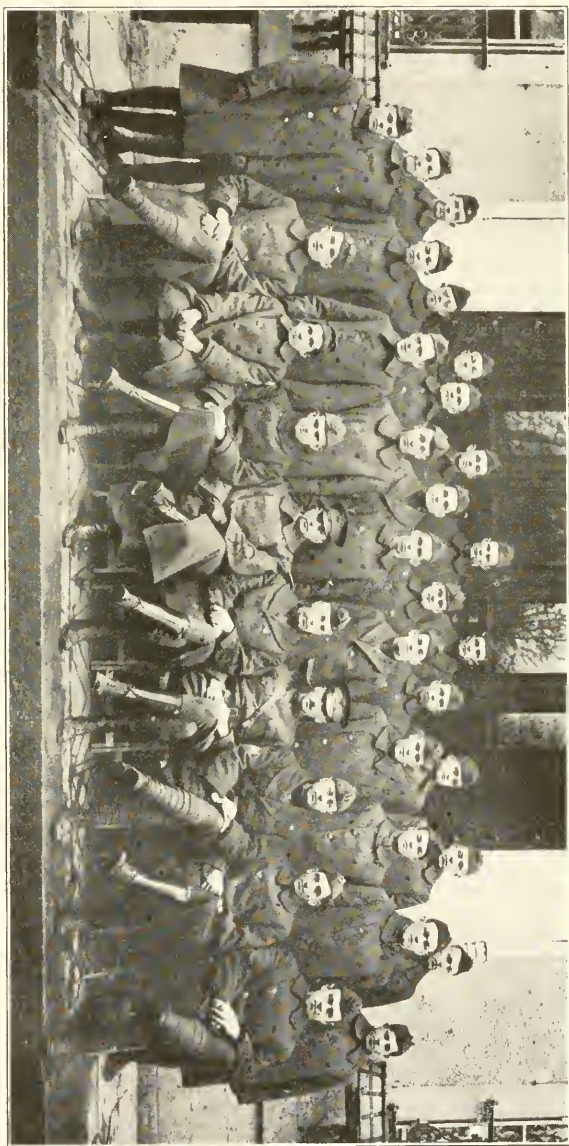
In order to accommodate the patients sent to us, we were obliged to open new hotels from time to time; the Cecil was opened October 3d; the Beaujolais Annex, October 5th; the Lutetia, October 16th; the Bellevue was opened for patients after the nurses were transferred to the Ambassadeurs, October 22d; the Russie on the 23d; the Charmilles, the Beau Site, the Venise and the Tours on the 25th; the Rhone on the 30th; the Suisse and the Barcelone on November 2d; the Naples on November 4th and the Lilas on the 6th. At this stage, we were required to report the normal beds in the various buildings, the number of emergency beds that could be put up in odd corners and in the halls, and the number of gold medal type cots that could be put up where there was no room for beds. Our normal bed capacity was then 3,629; emergency beds, 187; cots, 298; total capacity, 4,114. The 500 bed plant seemed a long way in the past, and the increase had come about so logically and so satisfactorily that it seemed but natural.

The personnel was increased from time to time. Fourteen men were received to replace those that we left in the Base Hospital at Camp Merritt, that Colonel Skinner took to Mars, and that were detailed to Headquarters of the Hospital Center, Vichy. These men reported for duty from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, on August 12th: Charles Daggert, Leon A. Deischbourg, Floyd Howell, John E. Kelleher, George A. Martin, Harvey M. McCann, William McEwan, Raymond R. Coffey, Alvin L. Knepp, John D. Lahart, Roy L. Merritt, Earl I. Pearce, Alexander H. Surette and Exer C. Yates. On September 8th, the personnel of Hospital Train No. 43, commanded by Major Lyman B. Hollingshead, reported for duty, and on October 12th, the following men reported for duty, having been transferred from Headquarters, First Depot Division:

Sergeant First Class Marcus M. Perryman
 *Sergeant Jesse O. Bailey
 *Sergeant Harry J. Winn
 *Sergeant Thomas R. Wolfe
 *Sergeant Clarence E. Worden

*Private Clarence E. Lanyon
 *Charlie Martin

Private Harold L. Sine
 George C. Smith



HOSPITAL, TRAIN No. 43

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

*Guy Malon	*Willis Stoltz
James B. McKenzie	*Gale H. Scott
Lee McClaugherty	*Gordon C. Smith
*Charles O. McClure	*Sherman F. Stennett
*Leo Marrs	Henry B. Shavers
Tolbert F. McQueen	*Willie J. Schmidt
Earl Middleton	*Alfred A. Sutton
John L. Magnuson	William J. Stubenvoll
*Jimmie W. Manford	*George T. Smith
*Roy Murray	*Andrew F. Stewart
*Dan Murrah	Ray B. Stevens
Hubert L. Menn	Floyd O. Spencer
*Clarence H. McCreary	*Clifford O. Sanders
*Daniel Martinez	Floyd F. Suggett
*Jackson B. Matthews	*Frank J. Sauter
*James C. Mabry	*Noah Sewell
*George Martin	*James T. Sellers
*James C. Miller	*George B. Shoun
*Otto Martens	Harve Smith
*Thomas B. Michaud	*Tobert Scott
*Nels A. Nelson	*Charles C. Spillers
*Freddie E. Norris	*Howard D. Spillers
*Harry D. Nicholson	*Roy Stimmett
*Ricardo Padilla	*Mortie LeSpears
*Clarke E. Puryear	*Roy E. Shelby
Clarence G. Perry	*Lewis E. Tatum
*Fay H. Provo	*Ollie G. Thurmond
*Robert L. Peal	*Francis M. Thomas
*Fred C. Parker	Charles H. Thompson
*George B. Peterson	*Milan O. Talbert
*John Pack	*George W. Worthey
Roy F. Parker	*Byron F. Williamson
*Samuel H. Rankin	*Raymond Wood
George E. Rager	Wayne Wheeler
*Thomas H. Runfield	*John A. Westfall
Samuel A. Richardson	*Fred A. Wyatt
*David Roberts	Eldredge M. West
*Frank Roast	*Frank Welch
John T. Snodgrass	Stanley L. Williams
*William T. Suggs	*Leslie L. Price
*Gabriel D. Saavedra	*Fred Spencer

The men whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) were at once transferred to Vichy Hospital Center.

The other Base Hospitals did not reach Vichy in time to be ready for the patients received from the Champagne-Marne Offensive. Consequently, it was necessary for Base Hospital No. 1, and ourselves to administer and do the professional work that would otherwise have been further divided. A hospital was expected which was to be known as a "Head Hospital." The Hotel Ruhl had been set aside for the Headquarters of this organization (Base Hospital No. 115), which was to do all the head surgery, eye, ear, nose and throat work for the center. In July and August this hotel, which had a bed capacity of

1,650, was administered by Base Hospital No. 1 and the professional work, including the nursing was divided between that hospital and 19. Base Hospital No. 115, commanded by Lieut. Col. Edward C. Ellett arrived on September 6, 1918, and relieved the situation. Base Hospital No. 76, commanded by Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, arrived late



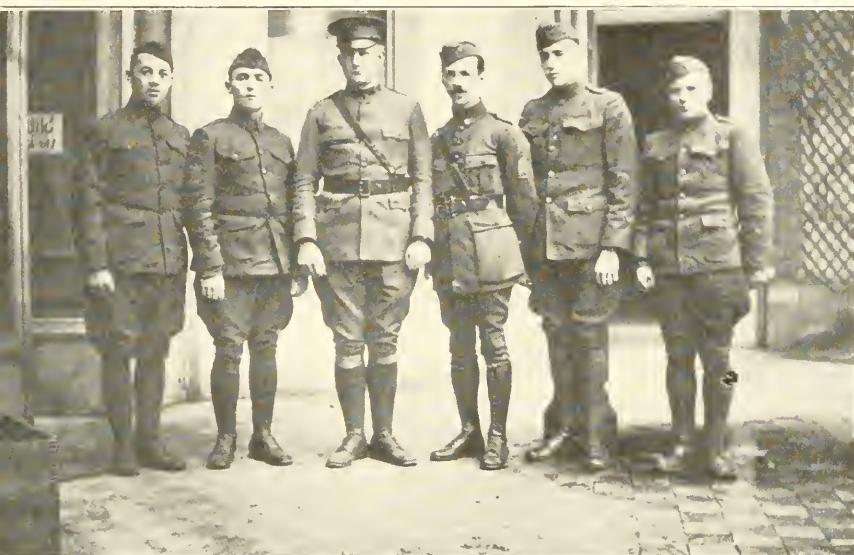
COMMANDING OFFICERS OF HOSPITALS OPERATING IN
HOSPITAL CENTER VICHY, FRANCE

in September and Base Hospital No. 109, commanded by Major Francis Vinsonhaler, arrived late in November.

As we began to close up our affairs preparatory to leaving Vichy enroute for the United States, we transferred the Lilas to Base Hospital No. 109, on December 4th; the Helder on December 5th; the Havre, the Amerique, the Beaujolais annex, the Suisse and the Neva

on January 16th. The Milan was transferred to Base Hospital No. 76 on January 16th. The Splendide was transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 109, on December 4th; the Helder on December 5th; the which had come to Vichy to relieve us, on January 19th. The Cecil was transferred to Base Hospital No. 115 on January 16th. The International was emptied of patients on January 14th and the men moved in from the Velay, which was cleaned and reported to the Rents, Requisitions and Claims service on January 25th. The other hotels were reported to the Rents, Requisitions and Claims service as fast as they were emptied and cleaned, between January 4th and 20th. The men moved from the Velay to the International on January 20th and the Velay was reported to the R. R. & C. service on January 25th. The closing of all records and the obtaining of a clearance from the Office of the Chief Surgeon was pushed as fast as possible and we were ordered to leave Vichy, enroute to the United States on February 18, 1919.

The work of the hospital may be divided into Administrative and Professional. The administrative work consisted of (1) keeping account of the orders received from time to time from General Headquarters, from the Office of the Chief Surgeon, and from the Office of the Commanding Officer of the Center; keeping the records of the duties of the officers, men and nurses, making the requisite reports to superior authority, and conducting the correspondence; this work was done in the Adjutant's Office; (2) keeping a record of the names of the patients with the diagnoses of their injuries and diseases, the nature of their operations, their organizations, their home addresses, forwarding the lists of patients received and discharged to the Office of the Chief Surgeon, furnishing the patients with clothing and equipment seeing that they were sent to the train when they were well enough to be started back to their organizations or to the United States, and taking care of their property; this work was done in the Office of the Registrar; (3) keeping a record of the various articles of property belonging to the hospital, both purely military property, such as the clothing and equipment of the enlisted men; the medical supplies; keeping the buildings in repair; and looking after the heating and sanitary appliances. This work was done in the office of the Quartermaster. It required a division, and early in the life of the hospital, an officer known as the medical supply officer, was detailed to have charge of all purely medical property; (4) keeping the record of the enlisted men and their duties and assignments; furnishing details for unloading hospital trains and other necessary work of the center; seeing that they were paid; paying the patients; this work was done in the office of the Detachment Commander; (5) feeding the patients and the personnel; this work was done in the office of the



THE ADJUTANT'S OFFICE FORCE
THE MEDICAL PROPERTY OFFICER'S OFFICE FORCE

Mess Officer. The Chaplain and the Chief Nurse had administrative duties in addition to their professional duties.

When the unit first reached Vichy, Major Swan was Adjutant; when he succeeded Colonel Skinner as Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Lawther J. Whitehead was appointed Adjutant and after Sergeant Heath was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, and assigned to the Hospital for duty, he was appointed Adjutant, succeeding Dr. Whitehead, and filled that office until the demobilization of the unit. Lieutenant Edgar W. Phillips was Registrar when the first patients were received. We could not well spare a medical officer for that work and he was succeeded by First Lieutenant Thomas L. Casey, S. C., upon the arrival of that officer. After Sergeant Lynn was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps and was assigned to the Hospital for duty, he was appointed Registrar, succeeding Mr. Casey. The work in this office was the heaviest and most constant of that of any administrative department, except the subsistence department. The daily report of sick and wounded had to be in the mail at 10:00 A. M., and necessitated a day and night force for its completion. Between midnight October 19th and midnight October 20th, 822 patients were received and during the same period there were 418 discharges, so that the sick and wounded report for October 21st contained more than twelve hundred items. This work went on day after day in an orderly and systematic manner. The record of patients was kept up; their property listed and tagged, and their valuables placed in the hospital safe. Every man was furnished with a new uniform, underclothing, mess kit, cap, overcoat or slicker and other equipment, and turned over to the evacuation office of the Hospital Center, when ready for discharge.

The Quartermaster's Office was under the direction of Captain Williams. Soon after reaching Vichy, Lieutenant William F. Ryan was appointed Medical Supply Officer; he was succeeded by Captain James M. Flynn. After Sergeant Nolan was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, he was appointed Medical Supply Officer, succeeding Captain Flynn. This office had charge of all the strictly medical articles in our equipment; merely keeping the records of the items and where they were issued was considerable of a task.

Captain Williams was relieved and ordered to the Quartermaster Casual Depot at Gievres. He was succeeded by Second Lieutenant Rolla L. Carpenter, the transfer being made on August 7th. This office kept the records of all the supplies except the purely medical items; it had charge of the repairs in the buildings, and of the stores and shops. After the Center was fully organized, a detachment of Engineers was ordered to Vichy and relieved us of a good deal of this work, but we always had plenty of jobs for the repair men to do. The carpenter work was under the direction of Sergeant Elgin and Sergeant



THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE FORCE
THE DETACHMENT COMMANDER'S OFFICE FORCE

Ritter; they made tables and shelves from the packing material and were constantly busy with repairs of all kinds. The plumbing was under the direction of Sergeant Schutte; it was always out of order. The electrical equipment of the buildings was under the direction of Sergeant Mahar; usually as fast as one elevator was put in running order, another would require his attention.

In the office of the Detachment Commander, the various details were made out; the payrolls for the personnel and the patients were made out; the Detachment Commander was "responsible for the discipline, instruction, equipment, rationing, quartering and proper keeping of accounts and records of all members of his detachment." Upon our arrival in France, Captain Seehorn was detailed as Detachment Commander; upon his transfer to Mars, he was succeeded by Captain John D. Fowler, and after Sergeant Shults was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, he was detailed Detachment Commander, releasing Captain Fowler.

The Mess Officer had the hardest task of all. Originally planned to feed 500 patients, 26 officers, 65 nurses and 153 enlisted men, the task was increased until we were feeding 3,500 patients, 50 officers, and 350 enlisted men. The nurses' mess was separate from the general hospital mess and was looked after by the dietitians of the hospitals of the center, under the supervision of the Chief Nurses of the Hospitals. Instead of one general kitchen, we were obliged to establish eleven kitchens and some of the mess halls had continuous meals for two hours, feeding the convalescent patients as they came up in detachments. In our main mess, in Headquarters building, on one particularly busy day, the organization served 3,600 meals. Messes were established in the International, the Havre, the Lutetia, the Amerique, the Helder, the Splendide, the Cecil, the Bellevue, the Suisse, the Barcelone and the Velay. Mess equipment was at all times short; we used galvanized iron ash cans for cooking during our entire period of active service, it being impossible to obtain the proper number of large stock pots. The mess organization deserves the highest praise for the manner in which it performed its duties, often subjected to captions criticism from hungry patients who had no appreciation of the difficulties under which the work was done, they went about their tasks day and night with a cheerful manner and accomplished the work they set out to do. On our arrival in France, Captain Henry G. Smith was mess officer; he was succeeded by Lieutenant Thomas L. Casey and after Sergeant Cooke was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, he was detailed as Mess Officer, succeeding Mr. Casey. The Mess Officer was also the custodian of the Hospital Fund. Major Hoyt relieved Lieutenant Cooke as Mess Officer after the hospital ceased operating and continued as Mess Officer until he was detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States.



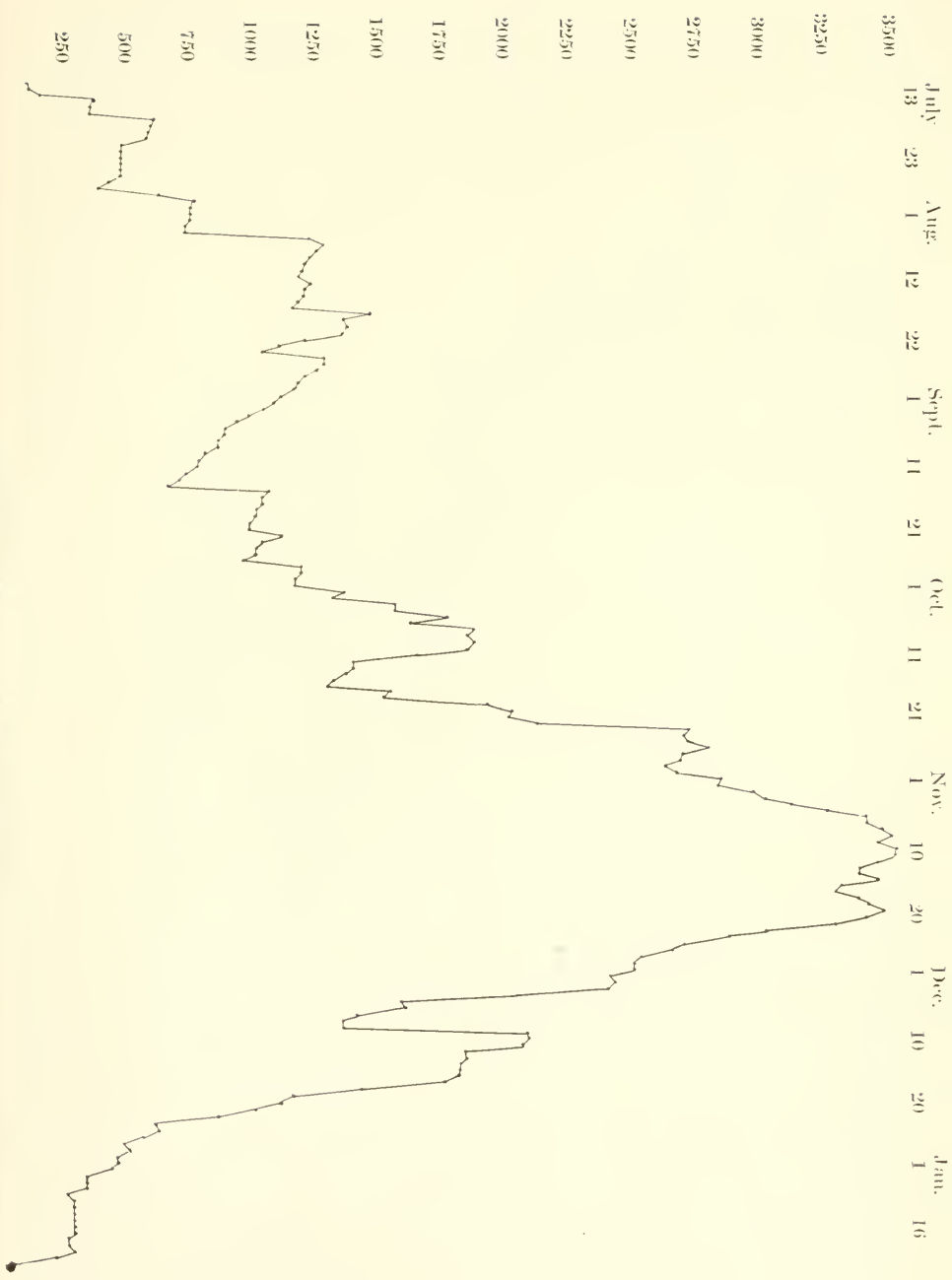
THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, NOV. 10, 1918
THE STAFF, JULY 18, 1918

The administrative problems were increased in difficulty by the fact that the various units of the hospital were so scattered; but by daily conferences with the administrative officials, the Commanding Officer was able to keep in touch with the varied questions needing decision. In each building of the hospital, there was a commanding officer and a chief ward master. Paragraph 46 of Hospital Order No. 84 thus defines the duties of the Commanding Officer of the buildings: "Each building operated by Base Hospital No. 19 as a component hospital of the group shall be in charge of a medical officer who will be responsible to the Commanding Officer for the treatment of the patients therein, the police of the buildings, the discipline of the patients and the medical department personnel on duty therein. He shall also be responsible for the establishment of regulations for fire prevention and the prompt evacuation of the building in case of fire." The Detachment Commander acted as Sanitary Inspector, and the Commanding Officer made frequent inspections of the various buildings of the group in person.

PROFESSIONAL WORK

Following instructions from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army and from the Director General of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, the hospital was organized as a general hospital with all departments represented. Upon finding ourselves assigned for duty in a hospital center, we became subject to the orders of the Commanding Officer of that Center. Major, later Colonel, Walter D. Webb had planned to have the various units of his center specialize along certain lines. According to this plan, No. 19 was designated as the hospital to do the contagious disease work, the respiratory infections, and to take care of the wounded German prisoners that might be received. Base Hospital No. 1 did the laboratory work (until a center laboratory was established in which the laboratory personnel from each unit worked), the neurological work, the neurological work (until the arrival of Base Hospital No. 115), and the dental work. Base Hospital No. 115 was designated the "Head Hospital," and was to do all the head surgery, the ophthalmological, laryngological, and rhinological work. Each hospital unit had its general medical and general surgical services and its röntgenological service. The operation of the center was cut short by the armistice so that the full development of this plan was never seen.

An analysis of our patients made on December 20th, at which date we had 10,287 admissions, showed that 4,714 patients had been surgical; 4,117 medical, and 1,456 gassed. The patients received after December 20th were mostly repatriated prisoners from the German prison camps, who were held in quarantine for observation. The hos-



pital was in operation six months and eight days; during that time 11,071 patients passed through its wards, of whom 78 died, a mortality of 0.70%.

The following is a list of the causes of death (in this list there are more than 78 entries because some of the patients had more than one pathological condition):

Gunshot Wounds	34
Followed by Streptococcus septicemia.....	12
Followed by Gas Bacillus septicemia.....	8
Followed by Bronchopneumonia.....	4
Followed by Lobar pneumonia.....	3
Followed by empyema	2
Followed by Secondary hemorrhage.....	1
Followed by transverse myelitis.....	2
Followed by shock, after operation.....	1
Followed by tetanus.....	1 34
Pneumonias	31
Bronchopneumonia	16
Following gunshot wound.....	4
Following exposure to gas.....	4
Following influenza	1
Primary	7 16
Lobar Pneumonia	15
Following gunshot wound.....	3
Following exposure to gas.....	1
Following influenza	5
Primary	6 15 31
Empyema	8
Following gunshot wounds.....	2
Following pneumonia	4
Following exposure to gas.....	1
Complicating general sepsis.....	1 8
Exposure to Gas.....	9
Followed by bronchopneumonia.....	4
Followed by edema of the lungs.....	1
Followed by empyema.....	1
Uncomplicated	3 9
Typhoid fever (both complicated by laryngeal diphtheria).	2
Miliary tuberculosis	2
Meningitis	3
Epidemic cerebrospinal	2
Streptococcus after mastoidectomy.....	1 3
Nephritis	2
Gangrene of the lung.....	1
Abscess of the liver.....	1
Suicide	1
Ether anesthesia	1

SURGICAL SERVICE

The surgical service was directed by Major Hennington, and in his absence by Captain (later Major) Sadden. The International and the Helder were the surgical buildings for bed cases, each having its own operating room. The convalescent and ambulant cases were evacuated from these to other buildings as soon as they were able to look out for themselves and they and those patients who were ambulant from the time of their admission were dressed in dressing rooms set up in the Milan, the Splendide, the Cecil, the Russie and the Venise.



WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONERS

Our main operating room was set up in the headquarters hotel. It had been the original intention of the chief of the surgical service to have

all patients that required operation transferred to the International, but the distance from the farthest removed building was so great that it became necessary to establish a second operating room in the Helder in September. The first operation done in the International operating room was done under local anesthesia on July 24th, by Captain Garlick, for the removal of a foreign body from the right buttock. The first operation under a general anesthetic was done on July 26th by Captain Garlick for fistula in ano. In both operating rooms, 390 operations were performed; 213 in cases of battle casualty, and 177 in cases of a civil character. Out of 3,809 battle casualty surgical admissions, 196 were operative cases and 3,613 were nonoperative. Of the operative cases there were four deaths, or 2.04%; of the nonoperative cases, 23 died, or 0.63%. Of the total battle casualty admissions, the death rate was 0.70%. There were 14 cases of wounds of the abdomen received, all nonoperative, none of which died. There were 59 cases of wounds of the chest received, all nonoperative, one of which died of sepsis resulting in pyopneumothorax. Splendide.

This service sent out two surgical teams. SURGICAL TEAM No. 80 was composed of Captain Warren Wooden, Captain William F. Ryan, Nurse Elizabeth Weber, Nurse Mary E. Harriman, Sergeant First Class Frank M. Glover and Sergeant John W. McCauley, Jr. This team was ordered to duty with Base Hospital No. 15 and left the hospital on July 19th. They were in Paris July 21st to August 16th, attached to American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 5; at Chateau Thierry, August 16th to August 22nd, attached to Evacuation Hospital No. 5; at Coincy, August 22nd to 25th, attached to Mobile Hospital No. 2; at Recourt, from August 30th to September 26th; at Ravécourt from September 26th to October 4th; at Fleury from October 4th to November 1st, attached to Evacuation Hospital No. 114; at Standen from November 7th to November 9th; and at Iseghem from November 9th to 15th, attached to Mobile Hospital No. 9. They rejoined the hospital November 20th.

SURGICAL TEAM No. 80-A was composed of Major Charles W. Hemmington, Lieutenant Edgar W. Phillips, Nurse Olive B. Leussler, Nurse Alice L. Fitzgerald, Sergeant Mortimer H. Howard and Corporal Harold A. Burch. This team was ordered to duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 8 and left on September 8th. It served with Evacuation Hospital No. 8 through the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne operations; it returned to the hospital on November 19th.

We had agreed to furnish a Mobile Hospital and were engaged in detailing its personnel when the armistice put an end to all such activity. Captain (later Major) Edward T. Wentworth was to command this hospital and the other officers were to be Captain Frederick J.

Garlick and Lieutenant Lawther J. Whitehead. The rosters of nurses and enlisted men had not been completed.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The Medical Service was under the direction of Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) Ewers. In addition to the regular run of medical cases, this service had the treatment of all gassed cases that did not present surgical complications.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE SERVICE was directed by Captain Albert D. Kaiser, who was in command of the Hotel d'Amerique. This service cared for all of the transmissible diseases that occurred in any of the hospitals in the center and all cases of this nature received on the hospital trains were sent directly to this hospital. From the time it was opened, July 28th, until it was transferred to Base Hospital No. 109, on January 16th, 509 cases were treated in its wards with a bed capacity of 170; 150 normal and 20 cots. Vacant beds had to be kept in this building for segregating cases and a mess had to be maintained there. The following is a statistical report of this service:

Diphtheria, clinical	162
Diphtheria, carrier	97
Erysipelas	40
Scarlet fever	26
Mumps	127
Measles	16
Whooping cough	1
Meningitis	8
Vincent's Angina	17
German measles	11
Chicken pox	1
Meningitis, carrier	1
Diphtheria, carrier and mumps.....	1
Diphtheria, clinical and mumps.....	1

509

Deaths—5, or 0.98%.

Diphtheria, both laryngeal and both complicating typhoid fever.....	2
Meningitis (2 epidemic cerebrospinal; 1 streptococcus).....	3

5

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS SERVICE—When influenza became a problem in the American Expeditionary Forces, Base Hospital No. 19 was designated the unit to take care of all the respiratory infections in the Vichy Center. The Hotel Lutetia, commanded by Major Arthur P. Reed, was opened for this purpose on October 16th, and was emptied of its patients on January 15th. During that time, this service treated 1,210 cases of influenza and 296 cases of pneumonia. There were 31 deaths from pneumonia, a death rate of 10.67%.

This service sent out SHOCK TEAM No. 140, composed of Major Charles L. Hinchey, Nurse Mary F. Laird and Corporal Wilfred J. Wright. The team was ordered to Base Hospital No. 66 and left Vichy on September 10th. It served with Evacuation Hospital No. 4 during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations at Frommerville, and returned to the hospital on November 19th. During its period of service with Evacuation Hospital No. 4, that hospital was bombed in an air raid and Corporal Wright was gassed.

THE RÖNTGENOLOGICAL SERVICE was directed by Captain Flynn, assisted by Lieutenant Whitehead. 2,217 examinations were made and 106 of the best plates were sent to the Army Medical School in Washington for its permanent collection. This department was set up in a suite of rooms on the ground floor of headquarters. The necessary carpenter work was done by our own forces from the lumber salvaged from the packing material. The plumbing was done by our own men with some assistance from French contract plumbers.

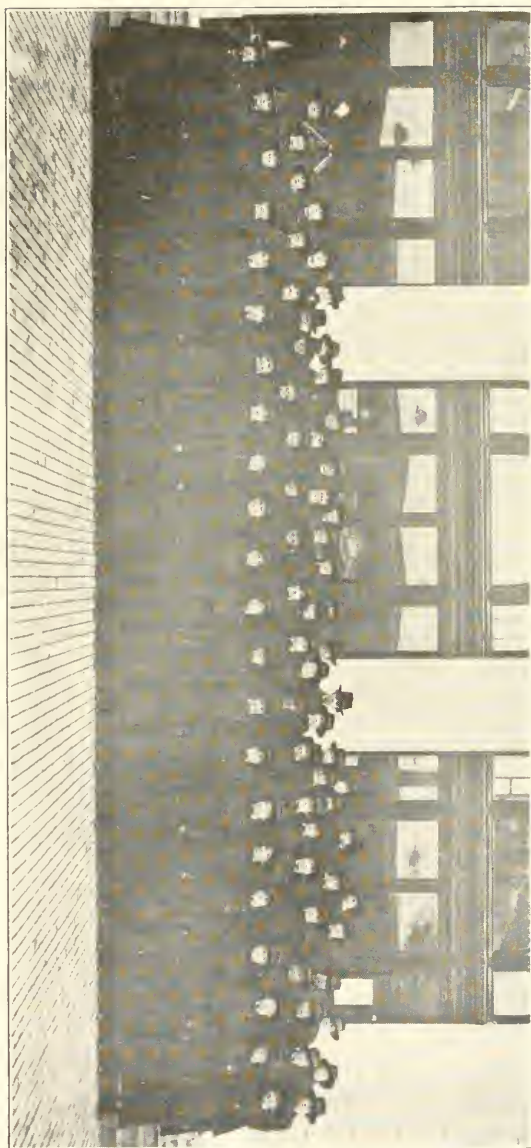
THE UROLOGICAL SERVICE directed by Captain (later Major) Haskell, and assisted by Lieutenant Cook, operated in connection with Base Hospital No. 1.

THE NEUROLOGICAL SERVICE directed by Major Hanes operated in connection with Base Hospital No. 1, until the arrival of Base Hospital No. 115, which organization took over the service. This service was hampered by lack of personnel until the arrival of No. 115 and after that Major Hanes' services could be spared so that a request from Colonel Skinner at Mars, that Major Hanes be transferred to him for duty as his consulting neurologist, was granted.

THE LABORATORY SERVICE was conducted in Base Hospital No. 1, until the formation of a center laboratory in the Hotel Cherbourg. Captain Sutter had a course in wound bacteriology at Dijon in July and when he returned to Vichy was in command of the laboratory during the absence of the Director, who was an officer of Base Hospital No. 1. After the establishment of the center laboratory, Captain Sutter was assigned to duty as the Chief of the Bacteriological Section and in connection with Captain (later Major) Booth made some very excellent studies of the prevalence of streptococcus hemolyticus in the throats of the patients and the personnel of the hospitals in the center.

The necessity for an OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLARYNGOLOGICAL SERVICE was obviated by the arrival of Base Hospital No. 115. Major Odeneal, the chief of these services, was ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 4, for duty on July 17th and did not return to us until September 1st. He was then ordered to Mars as Consulting Ophthalmologist on September 5th. Lieutenant Voorhees worked in Base Hospital No. 1 as otolaryngologist until the arrival of Base Hospital No. 115, when he worked in that institution.

THE NURSES



THE DENTAL SERVICE of Base Hospital No. 1 had already been set up in the Hotel Carlton when we reached Vichy, and, as there was a suite of rooms of sufficient size, our dental service was combined with that of the former hospital. Lieutenants (later Captains) Wickins and Welcher gave 3,295 sittings to 1,812 patients and personnel of Base Hospital No. 19, during the period of active service; (the statistics for the month of July are lacking in this total because the July report was erroneously combined with the report of Base Hospital No. 1). During the period of mobilization, this professional department was busy with the dental work for the command and 207 sittings were given to 138 officers and enlisted men.

THE NURSING SERVICE: Under the direction of Miss Jessica S. Heal, Chief Nurse, and Miss Eunice A. Smith, Assistant, the nurses performed the duties assigned to them whether they were the customary professional duties of the trained nurse, the administrative duties of the nurse on the wards of a military hospital, or the duties connected with the cleaning and making ready of buildings for occupation, in a cheerful and thorough manner. Those nurses who were assigned to operating teams and who were detached for service with medical formations at the front have already been enumerated. The Nurses of Operating Team 80 had the most continuous front line service of any. On February 8, 1919, the following nurses were transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 26 at Coblenz, Germany, per authority Telegram from Adjutant General, G.H.Q., A.E.F., dated Feb. 7th:

Elizabeth Weber
A. Elizabeth Pierson
E. Mae Clayman
Mary T. Walsh
Isabelle A. Power
Olive B. Leussler
Margaret Searry
Kate Breihof
Katherine McCullough
Marian E. Flint
Dorothy E. Becker
Mary E. Wayne
Mary E. Wilcox
Marguerite Shirriffs
Jessie Barton

Edna A. Moat
Marie Haney
Mary E. Harriman
Marcella J. Craven
Winifred Hannigan
Mary T. McGrath
Marcia L. Prosser
Jessie H. Davidson
Bessie E. Nelson
Agnes Cahaley
Marian Price
Mabel H. Perry
Clara L. Walde
Nola B. Uttley
Ella A. Jones

The remaining nurses left Vichy with the unit on February 18, 1919 and proceeded from Nantes to LaBaule, in command of Captain Warren Wooden, at the time the officers and men were diverted to Vallet. They were later returned to the United States, through Brest, on the S. S. Mt. Vernon, March 3, 1919, and were subsequently discharged, on March 11, 1919, from the military service.

DISABILITY BOARD

G. O. 41, G.H.Q., March 14, 1918, has this to say about Disability Boards: "The conditions of actual war and the difficulties incident to transporting personnel to the theater of operations make it necessary to depart from the ordinary usages and customs in the determination of degrees of disability. It is necessary in the conduct of this war that all personnel be utilized to the fullest extent. There are many necessary and important functions in a modern army which do not require the complete physical fitness usually considered necessary in times of peace. It will, therefore, be necessary to establish a better policy in cases of presumed disability, after thorough examination, to utilize such officers or soldiers in such capacity as the best interests of the Government may dictate. Disability Boards will be convened for the purpose of passing on such cases."

The order provided for the assignment of the patients to four classes: Class A, Physically Fit; Class B, Temporarily Unfit; Class C, Permanently Unfit; Class D, to be sent to the United States. The duties of the members of the disability board were difficult, because nowhere else in the army did the egotism of certain of the men come into play so markedly as when, after illness or wounds, it became necessary to decide whether they were fit to return to the front or fit only to be kept in the rear.

The first disability board was appointed on July 17th and consisted of Major Hennington, Major Hanes and Captain Hincer. On July 24th, Major Hennington having been ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 7 for temporary duty, Captain Sim was appointed in his place. On October 31st, Major Hincer having been ordered to Base Hospital No. 66, as the physician of Shock Team No. 140, the board was reconstructed and was then composed of Major Hanes, Major Ewers and Captain Sadden. These boards performed their duties with justice and with impartiality.

The amount of work done by this hospital may perhaps be best appreciated by a glance at the number of hospital days:

July	7,480
August	28,686
September	30,836
October	47,594
November	100,332
December	58,995
January	7,202
Total	281,125

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

HOTELS OPERATED AS HOSPITALS BY BASE HOSPITAL 19, AT VICHY, FRANCE, 1918.

Name	Opened	Normal Beds	Emer- gency Beds & Cots	Class of Cases	Closed
*International	July 13	403	113	Headquarters Surgical and Operating Room.	Feb. 18
*Havre	July 12	170	70	Medical.	Jan. 16
*Lutetia	October 16	170	0	Influenza and Pneumonia.	Jan. 15
*Amerique	July 28	150	20	Transmissible Diseases.	Jan. 16
Neva	August 6	360	90	Convalescent Medical.	Jan. 16
*Helder	August 6	80	30	Surgical and Operating Room.	Dec. 5
Milan	July 17	130	20	Surgical and Dressing Room.	Jan. 16
*Splendide	July 22	330	64	Surgical, Fracture Ward, Dressing Room.	Jan. 13
*Cecil	October 3	115	32	Surgical, Dressing Room.	Jan. 16
Beaujolais	October 5	110	30	Convalescent Surgical.	Jan. 16
*Bellevue	October 22	118	16	Convalescent Medical.	Dec. 21
Russie	October 23	150	0	Convalescent Surgical, Dressing Room.	Dec. 23
Venise	October 25	72	0	Convalescent Surgical, Dressing Room.	Jan. 25
Charmilles	October 23	115	0	Convalescent Medical.	Dec. 24
Tours	October 25	40	0	Convalescent Medical.	Jan. 6
Beau Site	October 23	136	0	Convalescent Medical.	Jan. 6
Rhone	October 30	122	0	Convalescent Surgical.	Jan. 14
*Suisse	November 2	162	0	Evacuation Ward.	Jan. 16
*Barcelone	November 2	204	0	Convalescent, Medical and Surgical.	Jan. 7
Naples	November 4	66	0	Convalescent Surgical.	Jan. 4

B A S E		H O S P I T A L		N o.	1 9
Lilas	November 6	396	0	Convalescent Medical and Surgical.	Nov. 26
*Velay	June 22	300	50	Barracks for Detachment.	Jan. 20
Total, Exclusive of Barracks		3629	485		
Total Bed Capacity		4114			

(*) indicates that a mess was established in the hotel.

The Hotel Bellevue was used as Nurses' Quarters from June 22 to October 15.

SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE COMMAND

The problem of sanitation of a hospital composed of as many scattered units as No. 19, was considerable. The streets in front of each building had to be kept clean by our personnel; the courtyards about which all French hotels are built and onto which many windows, open, offered convenient places for the unthinking patient and medical department soldier to throw trash; and there were also many irregularities in construction of the buildings which left little blind pockets into which dirty socks, cigarette butts, newspapers, empty tobacco tins and the miscellaneous junk that accumulates about the human habitation could be thrown. The mess halls and kitchens offered particular problems of their own; their construction and the utensils for dishwashing and garbage disposal were quite novel to our men. As has been stated elsewhere in this history, Base Hospital No. 19 at the time of its maximum activity occupied twenty-one buildings as hospitals and one as barracks. It is estimated that with the normal capacity, that is excluding the emergency beds and cots which were to be set up in halls, corridors and odd corners, the floor space available for each patient was about forty to fifty square feet. The heating systems were at all times inadequate. Those of the hotels that had "*Chauffage central*" were, at all times, insufficiently heated according to the standards of the United States. Stoves were set up wherever possible; but the coal was of poor quality, mostly briquettes, which required experience for getting out of them all the heat units possible. There were only five buildings of the group that had elevators; the International, Helder, Amerique, Lutetia, and Havre. These elevators were often out of order, so that when patients were expected it was never possible to be sure that they would be in commission; consequently we always counted on the men having to carry the stretcher cases to the wards. The wards themselves were small which made ward management difficult.

Sewage was disposed of through the municipal sewers of the City of Vichy in the majority of the hotels, but broken and disordered



NO. HOTEL

- 1 International
- 2 Havre
- 3 Splendide
- 4 Amerique
- 5 Neva
- 6 Helder
- 7 Cecil
- 8 Beaujolais

NO. HOTEL

- 9 Latetia
- 10 Russie
- 11 Charnilles
- 12 Beausite
- 13 Venisse
- 14 Tours
- 15 Rhone
- 16 Suisse

NO. HOTEL

- 17 Barcelone
- 18 Naples
- 19 Lilas
- 20 Bellevne
- 21 Velay
- 22 Milan
- 23 Garage

plumbing interfered with the disposition for several months after we began operations. In the Hotel Russie, the sewage emptied into a cesspool, which over-flowed every two or three weeks, and the drainage from the Hotel Cecile became stopped up and produced a flood on one occasion. When there was a downpour of rain, we could never be sure what places the water would leak into.

Garbage was disposed of in a satisfactory manner by a carrier who purchased it for feeding his pigs. The money realized from the sale of this garbage was added to the hospital fund. Empty tins and papers were collected by the Group Quartermaster. The disposal of surgical dressings caused a good deal of difficulty. The commanding officer had expected to erect an incinerator such as was described in The Military Surgeon for August, 1918. The yard of Headquarters was occupied by a bakery company nearly all summer and it was not until that organization moved out that a place was available. In October such an incinerator was built by soldier labor, under the supervision of Private First Class Kinney, at a cost of 1812.15 Francs, or \$330.00. This incinerator was a practical apparatus, estimated to be capable of destroying four tons of rubbish a day, and if available during the entire period of our active service would have simplified the disposal of such waste as surgical dressings, papers and other combustible rubbish. Before the erection of the incinerator, the combustible rubbish was destroyed in the heating plants in the hotels in which it accumulated. This was unsatisfactory because it interfered with the fires.

We started out with a complete sterilizing apparatus for operating room use and one large bed sterilizer. The operating room used a gasoline sterilizer until the apparatus shipped from the United States was received and the parts broken in transit were replaced. When the second operating room in the Hotel Helder was opened, a gasoline sterilizer was used there until an operating room equipment could be obtained from the Medical Supply Depot at Cosne. The large bed sterilizer was set up at the Hotel Maussant with the similar apparatus of Base Hospital No. 1 and the sterilization of all bulky material such as mattresses, clothing and blankets was taken care of there for the center.

Bathing of the men was at all times difficult until the Commanding Officer of the Center, in October, succeeded in renting the Second Class Bath House from the French at the close of the Vichy Season. Then the ambulant patients went to the bath house from the hospital trains and were bathed and given clean clothing before they were sent to the wards. Until that time the Engineers detachment was engaged in installing shower baths in the different hotels and in putting in tubs where possible. Many of the hotels had no bath tubs and in Headquarters Hotel there were but five bathrooms in the entire building.

The laundry was done at the steam laundries of Vichy by contract entered into by the Commanding Officer of the Center. The greatest part of the work was done in the Village of Bellerive across the Allier from Vichy. Owing to the shortage of labor and transport the collections and deliveries were often much delayed on some occasions producing acute shortage of available clean linen for the wards.

The water supply was obtained from the municipal supply of Vichy from the River Allier. This water was examined bacteriologically by Captain Sutter twice a month. It was reported as a good, safe water, but not sterile. On January 10th, the bacteriological examination showed colon bacilli and the water was then boiled until the organisms had disappeared.

The food supply was furnished by the Group Quartermaster, and was at all times ample with the exception of a shortage of potatoes and bread in October and November. The shortage of bread was due to the simultaneous decrease in the personnel of the bakery company and the increase in the number of patients being sent to Vichy. Liberal use was made of canned milk. Fresh milk was available in limited quantities only, and the examinations in the bacteriological laboratory showed that it was not safe to use it unless previously sterilized. An inspection of the dairies in September showed unsanitary surroundings and unsatisfactory condition of the dairy utensils.

At first the clothing of the personnel and patients was not wearing well, and the quantity to replace the worn out articles was limited; but the quality improved and the quantity was unlimited early in the course of operations. Facilities for drying clothing were always limited until the Bath House became available.

No epidemic diseases were present in the hospital except sporadic cases until September 27th, when a Hospital Train brought eighty-one cases of influenza from Base Hospitals 31 and 32. In October there were forty-nine cases of influenza in the command; two officers, twenty nurses, twenty-seven enlisted men; and eight cases of pneumonia; one officer, five nurses, one enlisted man and one civilian employee. In November there were forty-three cases of influenza, and no pneumonia in the command. In December, thirty-two cases of influenza, and no pneumonia. During these three months there were sporadic cases of tonsillitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps and scarlet fever, but nothing that could be considered epidemic or dangerous. One of the nurses was extremely ill with cerebrospinal meningitis in October, but fortunately recovered. Miss Anna Williams, a nurse graduated from the Training School for Nurses of the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, New York, contracted pneumonia in October. She had a virulent type of the disease and in spite of every effort of the medical service, she died on the 15th. One of nurses of Base Hospital No. 115 died at the same time. Their bodies were interred in the American

Cemetery on October 17th, with military honors. Major Arthur P. Reed, Captain John R. Booth, Captain Albert D. Kaiser, Lieutenants Frederick M. Cook, John D. Lynn, 2nd, and Hunter acted as pall bearers for Miss Williams.



ANNA MARIE WILLIAMS, A.N.C.

Born December 4, 1885 at Harpole, Northamptonshire, England

Died in line of duty at Vichy, France, October 15, 1918

Considering the conditions under which the personnel were living and the long hours of hard work performed by everybody the health of the command may be considered as uniformly good; with the exception of Miss Williams, everyone who went to France with Base Hospital No. 19, returned to the United States. Upon the appearance of the first cases of influenza, the laboratory service made cultures of every throat in the command in an endeavor to find carriers of streptococcus hemolyticus. It is upon the prompt institution of these examinations and the treatment of the carriers that the commanding officer ascribes the fact that only eight cases of pneumonia occurred in the command.

CEREMONIES

During our work in Vichy we assisted at many ceremonies of a military, civil and religious character.

On July 4th, Independence Day, which has been officially recognized as a Holiday by the French Government, was celebrated by the following programme: 11:00 A. M., Service in *L'Eglise St. Louis*; addresses by a curate from Lille, who had been a German prisoner; and by the curate of the parish; viola, harp and contralto solos. 1:00 P. M., procession from the Hotel Carlton to *Concours Hippique*, where track events and a base ball game was held. Speeches were made by Chaplain Wood of Base Hospital No. 1 and by the *Marie de Vichy*. In the evening a gala performance was given at the theater in the Casino.

On July 14th, the French national holiday, Bastille Day, was celebrated. At 9:00 A. M., Military Medals were presented to wounded French officers and soldiers in the Park. At 10:00 A. M., a procession was formed in the following order: French Band, the Commanding Officer of the Hospital Center, the *Commandant de la Place de Vichy* the *Medecin Chef*, the *Maire*, the City Council, American and French Officers, French Soldiers, Base Hospital No. 1, Base Hospital No. 19, Detachment of patients, Nurses. During this parade, the name of the *Rue Cunin Gridaine* was changed to Rue President Wilson and the name of the *Boulevard National* was changed to *Boulevard des Etats Unis*. Following this parade, the American and French Officers were the guests of the *Maire* at the *Restauration* in the Park. In the afternoon there was a concert in the Park. At 6:30 the American Officers tendered the French Officers a complimentary dinner at the *Hotel du Parc* and at 8:30 there was a gala performance in the theater.

There were three ceremonies of presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross to patients in the Hospital Center. The Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 19 was detailed to command the parades on each of these occasions. The ceremonies were held at the *Concours Hippique* and were conducted according to Section IV, Bulletin No. 25, G.H.Q., A.E.F., May 9, 1918. "Where practicable the actual presentation of * * * the Distinguished Service Cross * * * will be accompanied by a formal review (Infantry Drill Regulations, Part IV).

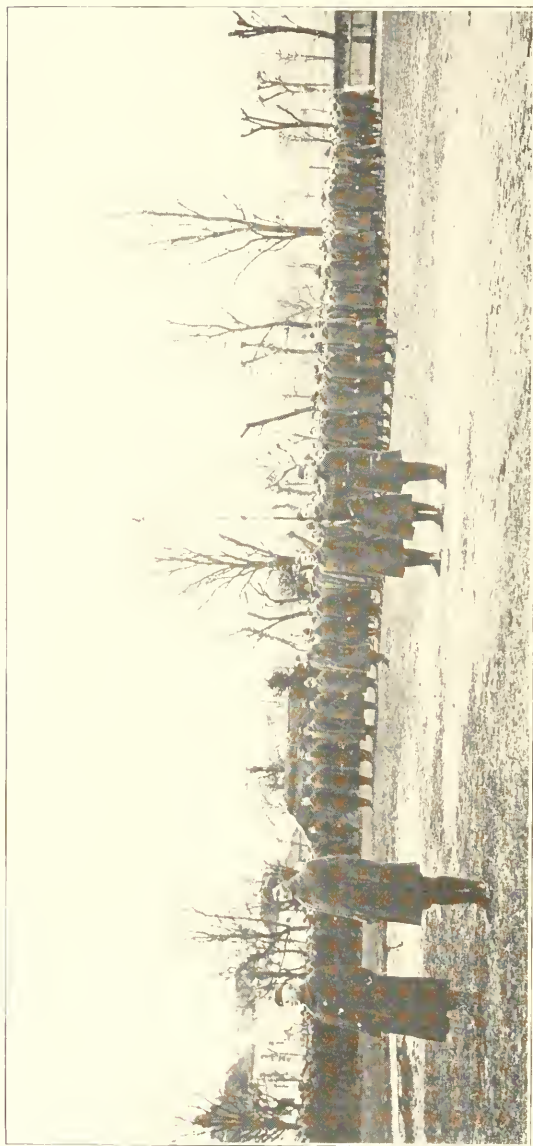
"The persons to receive the award will assemble on the right of the line between the music and the first company.

"If practicable, not less than one battalion will take part in the review.

"The Division Commander will receive the review and personally present the awards."

On December 11th, the presentation ceremony for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Sergeant Byron W. Hamilton, Co. M, 168th Infantry and Private James L. Clark 47th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps was held. Colonel Swan's staff consisted of 1st Lieutenant Mark Heath, S. C., Adjutant; Major Arthur P. Reed, M. C., Major Charles W. Hoyt M. C., Captain Harry A. Sadden, M. C., Captain Warren Wooden, M. C., Captain Alvah S. Miller, M. C., Captain Dexter D. King, M. C., 1st Lieutenant Lawther J. Whitehead, M. C., 1st Lieutenant Thomas M. Nolan, S. C., 1st Lieutenant John D. Lynn, 2d, S. C., and Second Lieutenant George C. Cooke, S. C. The parade was formed in the following order: Staff; Band of the 334th Infantry; persons to be decorated; two companies each of patients and personnel from Base Hospitals 115, 76, 19, 1 and 109. The colors were placed between the two companies of Base Hospital 19. The citations were read by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Ellett, Commanding Officer of Base Hospital 115. The presentations were made by Colonel Walter D. Webb, Commanding Officer of the American Hospital Center Vichy. Colonel Webb's Staff was composed of Lt. Col. Edward C. Ellett, M. C., Lt. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, M. C., Lt. Col. Arthur M. Wright, M. C., Lt. Col. Joseph Sailer, M. C., Major Francis Vinsonhaler, M. C., Major Henry W. Lyon, A. P. M., Major John H. Wyckoff, M. C., Captain Ralph E. Hare, S. C., Captain Patrick F. Duggan, Q. M. C., First Lieutenant Robert DeVecchi, S. C. Colonel Webb was attended by the *Commandant de la Place de Vichy and Medecin Chef de Vichy*.

On January 7, 1919, the presentation ceremony for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to First Sergeant Samuel E. Phillips, Co. B, 316th Infantry, was held. Colonel Swan's Staff was composed of Captain Heldensfelder, 16th Infantry, Adjutant, Major Charles W. Hemington, M. C., Major Charles L. Hinchey, M. C., Captain James M. Flynn, M. C., Captain Henry G. Smith, M. C., Captain Charles C. Sutter, M. C., Captain William F. Ryan, M. C., Captain Edward T. Wentworth, M. C., First Lieutenant Lewis H. Levy, M. C., First Lieutenant Frederick M. Cook, M. C., First Lieutenant DeForest Ballou, M. C., and First Lieutenant Marvin V. Welcher, D. C. The citation was read by Lt. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, M. C., Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 76. The presentations were made by Lt. Col. Edward C. Ellett, M. C., Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 115. Colonel Ellett's Staff was composed of Lt. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, M. C., Major Francis Vinsonhaler, M. C., Lt. Col. Arthur M. Wright, M. C., Major Clayton K. Haskell, M. C., Captain Ralph E. Hare, S. C., First Lieutenant Robert DeVecchi, S. C. Colonel Ellett was attended by the *Medecin Chef de Vichy*. The order of the parade was the same as on the first ceremony except that there was no music.



PRESENTATION OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO
FIRST SERGEANT SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, CO. B, 316TH INFANTRY

On January 27th, the presentation ceremony for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant Marvin James Menefee, Headquarters Company, 116th Infantry, was held. Colonel



SERVICE CROSS PRESENTATION

Swan's Staff was composed of Captain Heldensfelder, 16th Infantry, Adjutant, Major William V. Ewers, M. C., Captain Harry A. Sadden, M. C., Captain James M. Flynn, M. C., Captain John D. Fowler, M. C., Captain Frederick J. Garlick, M. C., First Lieutenant Edgar W. Phillips, M. C., First Lieutenant Lewis H. Levy, M. C., First Lieuten-

ant Bert G. Voorhees, M. C., First Lieutenant Ralph H. Wickens, D. C., First Lieutenant John D. Lynn, 2d, S. C., Second Lieutenant Rolla L. Carpenter, Q. M. C. The citation was read by Lt. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, M. C., and the presentation was made by Lt. Col. Edward C. Ellett. Colonel Ellett's Staff was formed by Lt. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, M. C., Lt. Col. Arthur M. Wright, M. C., Lt. Col. William W. Percy, M. C., Major Francis Vinsonhaler, M. C., Major McClure, M. C., Lieutenant Barrows, M. C., First Lieutenant Nylan, M. C., First Lieutenant Rayercraft, M. C., First Lieutenant Holme, M. C., First Lieutenant Nugent, M. C., First Lieutenant McMahon, M. C., First Lieutenant Ewinski, M. C., First Lieutenant West, M. C., and First Lieutenant Pennypacker, M. C. The parade was formed in the following order: Col. Swan's Staff; Band of Evacuation Hospital No. 25; the person to be decorated; companies of patients and personnel of Base Hospitals No. 115, 76, 19, 1, Evacuation Hospital No. 25, Base Hospital No. 109; Evacuation Hospital No. 33. Colonel Ellett was accompanied by the *Commandant de la Place de Vichy* and the *Médecin Chef de Vichy*.

On August 4th, a detachment of patients and personnel attended mass at *L'Eglise St. Blaise*, where a special prayer service was conducted for France and her Allies.

On November 24th, The City of Vichy decorated the graves of the soldiers who were killed or had died during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871, and in the World War, 1914-1918. A detachment of fifty enlisted personnel commanded by First Lieutenant Thomas M. Nolan, S. C., formed part of the parade. The Commanding Officer and three officers formed part of the detachment of American Officers. Speeches were made in the cemetery by the Prefect of the Department Allier, the *Maire de Vichy* and others. The graves of the American soldiers and nurses who died in Vichy were also decorated.

On November 11th, the news of the surrender of the German Armies and the establishment of the Armistice was received. The bells of the churches in Vichy were rung until the ropes broke. In the evening a parade, in which a detachment of officers and personnel represented Base Hospital 19, was organized by the French. There was much enthusiasm, and in front of the *Mairie* and the American Headquarters the French band played the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner.

On November 16th, the Americans in Vichy held a parade in celebration of the armistice and the end of the war. The Band of the 334th Field Artillery from Clermont-Ferrand was ordered to Vichy for the ceremony and the American General Foote and a French General Officer reviewed the parade, which was commanded by Lt. Col. Edward C. Ellett, Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 115. The patients from each hospital were formed in provisional companies

according to the Divisions in which they had fought. Wounded men who could not march were transported in trucks, and the personnel of the hospitals was formed in companies commanded by the Commanding Officers of the hospitals. There were about 5000 men in line.

On February 9th, memorial services for ex-President Roosevelt were held in the Red Cross Theater at 10:00 A. M. Lt. Colonel Swan and Major Francis Vinsonhaler made addresses.

After the hospital ceased operating, military routine was again established and hikes started through the country about Vichy. On January 30th the company marched to Abrest, and return, 8 km. On February 3d, to a point on the road to Ganat, 4 km. from Vichy and return. On February 5th to a point on the road to Randan, 4 km. from Vichy and return. On February 10th, to Hauterive, and return, 8 km. On February 13th, to Vernet and Cusset to Vichy, commanded by Major Ewers. On February 14th, orders were received directing Base Hospital 19 to proceed to Labaule (Loire Inferieure) for transportation to the United States. On the 15th, these orders were modified sending the nurses to Labaule and the officers and men to Nantes. On February 18th, Base Hospital No. 19 left Vichy at 6:51 P. M. We were escorted to the station by the band of Evacuation Hospital No. 25, Lt. Col. William W. Percy, commanding, and detachments of the hospital units operating in Vichy. The officers and men marched through a double line of men from the other units into the station while the band played "Eliza Jane."

While operating in Vichy we became indebted to M. and Mme. J. J. Hoff, of Paris, for numerous games for the recreation room in the Hotel International, and to Madame Becker for a piano for the Hotel du Helder, and a piano and books for the Hotel d'Amerique.

CHAPTER V.

THE PERIOD OF RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES
AND MUSTER OUT

WE spent the first night on the train outside Saincaize. Colonel Skinner visited us early on the morning of the 19th while the men were having breakfast. On the night of the 19th, we were in the station at Tours; some of the officers and men and all the nurses slept in the Red Cross Hut just outside the station. Brigadier-General Jefferson R. Kean, M. C., of the Chief Surgeon's Office, had been at the station to meet us and to speed us on our way; but our train was so late in arriving, nearly midnight, that he had to be content with leaving a note. We arrived in Nantes at 4 P. M., February 20th. There we were sent to Le Pallet for billeting where we arrived at 9:00 P. M. We were met by the Town Major, First Lieutenant Lewis, who told us that we were to be billeted at a village 7 km. from the railroad, called Vallet. We had the choice of marching in that night or sleeping on the train and marching in early next morning. The latter alternative was chosen and we slept on the train that night and marched in to Vallet at about 9 A. M., February 21st. Here we had a slight taste of the conditions under which most of the A. E. F. had been living during the war. Here we really learned the pleasant lines that had fallen to us in having been ordered to Vichy with its sidewalks, electric lights and other conveniences. The men were billeted in two theaters, small motion picture houses, and the outbuildings of a chateau which was 1 km. from the town. One of the theaters was behind a blacksmith shop and was always known by that title. The Town Major allowed those of the enlisted personnel who desired to do so to rent rooms of the inhabitants of the village and many availed themselves of the privilege. But we shall never forget the cold, the rain and the discomfort, in spite of the fact that we had been so fortunate in the past. During peace times there had been a railroad running from Le Pallet to Vallet but its tracks had been taken bodily to the zone of the armies for use there; a few days before we left Vallet for St. Nazaire, a labor battalion came into Vallet to relay the tracks.

When we reached Vallet, an Aero Squadron was billeted in the town; after they moved out we made some more convenient arrangements, moving the men who were at the Chateau into the town thus concentrating our company. Later Base Hospital No. 9, the New York Hospital Unit, arrived. Base Hospital No. 23, the Buffalo Unit,

came into Mouzillon, about 4 km. from Vallet, during our stay there. The men were allowed to go to Nantes in parties of twenty-five or thirty nearly every day. The square of the town was given over to base ball, played with an indoor ball. The records of the hospital company were inspected on February 26th. The equipment of the men was inspected on March 4th. On March 23d, fifteen officers were detached and left for Brest for Transportation to the United States.

On April 9th, we left Vallet at 9:45 A. M. and marched to Le Pallet being escorted out of the village by Base Hospital No. 9. The officers and men of that organization formed on each side of the road and cheered us on our way. We entrained at Le Pallet at 12:30 P. M., and reached St. Nazaire at 5:00 P. M. After marching from the railroad station to camp we were assigned to Camp No. 2; on the 11th, we were transferred to Camp No. 1, and on the 13th of April, we left Camp No. 1 at 4:30 A. M., marched to the docks and went on board the U. S. S. *Freedom*. We pulled out of the slip at 11:00 A. M., headed for New York. The *Freedom* was a small ship, formerly the *Wittekind*, belonging to the Hamburg-American line. There had been stormy weather in the Bay of Biscay the day before we left and we struck high winds and heavy seas. On one day, April 15th, we made fifty-four miles only and were blown some distance from our course. The seas moderated in time and we reached Bush Terminal early in the morning of April 28th. We were transferred to Camp Mills, which we reached about 8:00 P. M. Here the men were given leaves of absence to visit New York and on May 4th, we were transferred to Camp Upton where the work of demobilization was completed and the men were discharged from the service and left for their homes on May 7th.

While billeted in Vallet, we attended a memorial mass in the Church for the Soldiers of the district who had been killed during the war. The priest read the names of the men and the farms or surrounding villages from which they came.

CHAPTER VI.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

THE COFFEE COOLERS

BEFORE the armistice was signed the men had all they could do in the line of their hospital duties; there was little time for entertainment, although several shows had been given in the courtyard of the International Hotel and the Red Cross Theater provided movies and other entertainments. Early in January, Corporal Hawken, at the suggestion of the Commanding Officer, called the members of the company who had shown ability in the line of entertainment together and put on a minstrel show at the Red Cross Theater on January 29, 1919, which was well received. This company was composed, in addition to Corporal Hawken, who was one of the end men, of Sergeant First Class Frank G. Orlopp, Sergeant John W. McCanley, and Private First Class Robert J. Miller, End Men. Private First Class Henry W. Clune, Interlocutor, and a chorus composed of Sergeant First Class John F. Harney, Sergeants Chester J. Ritter, John G. Paul, Elson I. Wright, Percy W. Waller, Russell J. Scheer, John J. Klein, Arthur J. Brill, Carl G. Chamberlain; Corporals Clarence B. Ludlow, John J. Farrell, Wilfred J. Wright, Jean R. Vacheron, Harold J. Shearer; Cook Leo J. Hetterick; Privates First Class Ray Kirchgasser, William McEwan, Roland W. Dare, Joseph D. Bray, Gregory Allen, Earl I. Pearce, Norton W. Stevens, George J. Hinch, Emmett R. Costich, Harry E. Lambert, Cyril W. Flowers, Ralph E. Bircher, Michael Stubella, James B. Olmstead, Frank W. Fleming, Elmer G. Hibbard, Clarence E. Mason, Ingraham Curtis, Harold A. Callahan, Norman G. Otto, Charles S. Eberwein, Dirk S. Milet, Dale C. Lester, Harry E. Russell, Anthony C. Buonomo and Ralph D. Gorsline. This company gave performances at the Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier on the evening of February 7th and the afternoon of February 8th. After we reached our billet on the way back to the United States, the company gave its entertainment at Clisson (Loire Inferieure) on March 5th. The interest of the Entertainment Officer of the Nantes Billetting area was drawn to the company and as a result he had the company sent in to Nantes on March 13th, where it was coached for a week by Sergeant Jacoby, a professional entertainer. The Entertainment Bureau, Y. M. C. A., furnished costumes and make-up material. Major Edward T. Wentworth was in command of the men, as entertainment officer. During the week of its stay in Nantes, performances were given in the Y.

M. C. A. City Hut on March 14th; at the Hospital Center, Rennes, March 15th; at the Hospital Center, Doulon, March 16th; and at the Salle Colbert, Rue Colbert, Nantes, March 17th, 18th and 19th. The company returned to Vallet on the 20th. On the 21st, it gave a performance at Torfon; on the 22d, an afternoon performance at Aigrefeuille for Base Hospital No. 115, which was billeted at that place and an evening performance at Getinge for the First Trench Mortar Battery. From March 25th to March 30th, inclusive, it gave an evening performance daily at the Red Cross Auditorium at Savenay. On March 31st, an evening performance at Vallet for Base Hospitals 9, 23 and 19. Arrangements were being made for a trip to the neighboring towns as far away as Tours when orders were received from the Commanding Officer, U. S. Troops, Nantes, to discontinue all such activities as the Hospital was about to be sent forward to the port of embarkation.

The company that was coached at Nantes differed a little from the original company and included the following: Sergeants First Class John F. Harney, soloist; Frank G. Orlopp, end man and dancer; Sergeants Chester J. Ritter, stage manager; Arthur J. Brill, violin soloist; John W. McCauley, end man; John G. Paul, soloist; Percy W. Waller, make-up man; Elson I. Wright, Russell J. Scheer, John J. Klein, and Carl G. Chamberlain. Corporals, Charles E. Hawken, end man and soloist; Clarence B. Ludlow, John F. Farrell, Harold J. Shearer, Jean R. Vacheron, and Wilfred J. Wright. Privates First Class, Ray Kirkgasser, soloist; Michael Stubella, Henry W. Clune and Frank W. Fleming, special pantomime act; Clarence E. Mason and Ingraham Curtis, banjo duet; Elmer G. Hibbard, piano soloist; Robert J. Miller, end man and dancer; William McEwan, Roland W. Dare, Joseph D. Bray, Gregory Allen, Earl I. Pearce, Norton W. Stevens, George J. Hinch, Harry Lambert, Ralph E. Bircher, James B. Olmstead, Harold A. Callahan, Norman G. Otto, Cook Leo J. Hetterick. Private First Class Clune acted as interloector. The Orchestra was composed of Sergeants Brill and Klein, Corporal Vacheron and Privates First Class Hibbard, Mason, Curtis, Callahan and Otto. The chorus was one of the best toned and best balanced that could be imagined. Privates Stubella and Fleming and Privates First Class Curtis and Mason were retained in the A. E. F. Entertainment Bureau, when the Hospital Company left for the United States, on account of the excellence of their acts, and with their consent. The orchestra had played for dances and entertainments in Vichy during the summer.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Base Hospital No. 19 was organized in August, 1917. During the autumn of 1917, meetings were held at ir-

regular intervals in the Armory, at which plans were made for providing for the comfort of the men of the unit during mobilization and active service abroad. The officers were: President, Mrs. Charles Taylor; Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Hawken; Recording Secretary, Miss Florence L. Connal; Financial Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Barrett; Treasurer, Miss Ada Klein. The Auxiliary furnished oilcloth for use as table covers for the enlisted mens' mess, knit goods, comfort bags, pillows, and sweaters for the enlisted men. Every Wednesday afternoon during the period of mobilization some members of the Auxiliary were present at the Armory to do mending for the men. The members of the Golden Glow Circle supplied numerous articles by its co-operation with the Auxiliary; socks, chocolate, phonograph records and books were also supplied, and they also gave some money for musical instruments.

On April 12, 1918, the Auxiliary gave the men a complimentary dance and on May 7, 1918, the enlisted men were given a complimentary supper in the Mess Hall. The Auxiliary had an enrollment of 121 members, and held twenty-one meetings.

THE CADUCEUS

Shortly after mobilization, five of the enlisted men who had been employed on Rochester newspapers, with the approval of Colonel Skimmer, began to publish a weekly paper which they called the "Caduceus." After arriving at Vichy, this paper was made the newspaper for the Vichy Hospital Center. The men active in the production of the paper were Henry W. Clune, Edward H. Kennedy, Lewis R. Decker, Alan Porter, William F. Ryan, and Albert H. Longbotham.

CHAPTER VII.

CONCLUSION

A NEW period of the World's History began when the German Army attacked France through Belgium August 1, 1914. The first dramatic event in this new period is the World War in which the United States finally became involved. The personnel of United States Army Base Hospital Number Nineteen may feel that they have had an honorable part in that struggle. They went where they were sent, did what they were told to do, and after completing the task they were organized to accomplish, they were returned to their homes and to their peace time occupations. As the years go on the appreciation of the size of the task and its true significance will become more keen.

The following General Orders are reproduced so that every one may feel that his work was appreciated by his superiors:

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders
No. 203.

France, Nov. 12, 1918.

The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result. Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history.

Those things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed. But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge towards re-

laxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and each soldier is the representative in Europe of his people and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or by foe. You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice. Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you.

JOHN J. PERSHING,

General, Commander in Chief.

OFFICIAL :

ROBERT C. DAVIS,

Adjutant General.

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders

France, Nov. 15, 1918.

No. 206.

The following cabled communication from the Secretary of War is published to the command:

"The signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities brings to an end a great and heroic military adventure in which the Army under your command has played a part distinguished by gallantry and success. It gives me pleasure to express to you the confidence and appreciation of the War Department and to those who have labored with you to make this result possible this appreciation of their zeal, courage and strength, both of purpose and achievement. The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army. Now that a respite has come in the solemn task to which the Army devoted itself, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the Expeditionary Forces to the United States in order that the country may welcome its soldiers home, and in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunities of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit. I extend to you as Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces my hearty congratulations and this expression of high esteem,

and I beg you to make known to the officers and men of your command the fact that their conduct as soldiers and as men has stirred the pride of their fellow countrymen, and that their military success has contributed to the great victory for the forces of civilization and humanity.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War."

By Command of General Pershing :

JAMES W. McANDREW,

Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL :

ROBERT C. DAVIS,

Adjutant General.

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders

France, Nov. 20, 1918.

No. 211.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces:

The mission intrusted to us by our country has not been ended by the armistice that is now in operation; and the same devotion to duty and sincere effort to attain efficiency which have marked your participation in the actual conflict are still demanded of you.

It is the desire of our Government to return us to our homes at the earliest possible moment, and every effort will be made to accomplish that purpose. It will be as difficult, however, to effect our return to America as it was to bring us to Europe; and any lack of enthusiasm in the tasks still to be accomplished will surely serve to postpone the hour of our departure for the United States.

I trust that each of you will continue to maintain the high standard of efficiency and conduct that has characterized your service in the past; and I expect every officer and soldier to undertake, with the same fine spirit they have always exhibited, the duties yet to be performed before the mission of these forces is successfully completed.

JOHN J. PERSHING,

General, U. S. Army.

OFFICIAL :

ROBERT C. DAVIS,

Adjutant General.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Headquarters Services of Supply

General Orders
No. 60.

France, November 30, 1918.

The following telegram from the Commanding General, First Army, dated November 19, 1918, and reply thereto is published for the information of this command :

"Commanding General, S. O. S.

No. 300. G. S. The 1st Army, A. E. F., desires to convey its full appreciation for the great assistance afforded by the officers and soldiers of the S. O. S. during its recent battles. The battles of the Argonne and the Meuse were hard and continuous for nearly two months. During this period you never failed us. Food, ammunition, clothing, medical attendance and other supplies were always at hand. Our confidence in your efforts was well repaid. The 1st Army, A. E. F., congratulates the S. O. S. on its share in the great American success. Without your energy and push back of us our efforts could not have succeeded. Share with us the glory of our deeds.

LIGGETT."

"LIEUT. GEN. LIGGETT,
Commanding First Army.

CG-109. Your telegram received and touches our hearts with its generosity. I am publishing it to the S. O. S. and thank you in their name. The work of your Army has won for it imperishable renown and we are proud to have contributed to your splendid success.

HARBORD."

By Command of Major General Harbord :

W. D. CONNOR,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL :

L. H. BASIL,
Adjutant General.

G. H. Q.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders
No. 1.

France, Jan. 1, 1919.

The following War Department Cablegram (2388-R) is published for the information of all concerned :

"Greetings to Those in the Uniform of the United States Army :

"To you who have fulfilled the promise of the nation overseas, and you who stood ready in reserve at home, I send greetings for the New Year. The year of 1918 has shown what America can do; 1919 will show what America is. Your part in the great accomplishment has been a vital one. The part you will bear in the days to come will be no less important for our country. The process of demobilization is moving swiftly, in order and in accordance with plan. Clearly everything cannot be done at once and patience will be needed. Each step must follow the step before, and some units will go quickly, while others may be held a little longer for reasons that are very real, though sometimes not apparent on the surface. As America made her power felt more quickly than the foe thought possible, so she will return that power to the pursuits of peace with all due speed. As you have shared in the pride of the first accomplishments, so must your patience aid in the present adjustment to new conditions. The privilege of having stood in the ranks of the army of victorious democracy will be your pride through the years to come. If fortune has decreed that only weeks or months remain for you to stand in those ranks, instead of bloody years as our Allies have done, then bear yourselves through the remaining days in a way to increase that pride. The best wishes of the country for 1919 and all the coming years are yours. To these I add my own heartiest good wishes and the confidence that in the future as ex-soldiers, as you have done in the past as soldiers, you will continue to reflect the highest honor on our country.

(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER."

This order will be read to all organizations and detachments by their commanders.

By Command of General Pershing :

JAMES W. McANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL :

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

PERSONNEL

COLONEL

GEORGE A. SKINNER, M. C., U. S. A. Camp Lewis, Washington
Reported for duty December 23, 1917, and took command.
Transferred to Command the Hospital Center at Mars-sur-Allier
(Nievre), July 19, 1918.
Commanding Officer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

JOHN M. SWAN 457 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, M. R. C., December 9, 1915.
Major, M. O. R. C., April 9, 1917.
Lt. Col., M. C., U. S. A., August 20, 1918.
Citation from Commanding General A. E. F. for "Exceptionally meri-
torious and conspicuous services at Base Hospital 19." April 19, 1919.
Commanding Officer from May 29, 1917 to December 23, 1917, and from July
19, 1918 to May 9, 1919.
WILLIAM V. EWERS 44 N. Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.
Major, M. O. R. C., April 11, 1917.
Lt. Col., M. C., U. S. A., February 28, 1919.
Detached and ordered to Brest for Transportation to the United States,
March 23, 1919.
Chief of the Medical Service.

MAJORS

CHARLES W. HENNINGTON 633 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.
Major, M. O. R. C., April 10, 1917.
Ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 7, for temporary duty, July 18, 1918;
returned August 3, 1918.
Ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 8, as surgeon of Surgical Team No.
80-a, September 8, 1918; returned November 19, 1918.
Detached and ordered to Angers to await transportation to the United
States, January 21, 1919.
Chief of Surgical Service.
JOSEPH L. RANSOHOFF 2305 Soultaris Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Major, M. O. R. C., November 17, 1917.
Joined the Hospital at Rochester, March 3, 1918.
Detached and ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6,
March 25, 1918.
EDWARD L. HANES 748 Main St. E., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, M. R. C., June 5, 1916.
Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.
Major, M. O. R. C., March 2, 1918.
Detached and ordered to Hospital Center Mars-sur-Allier, for duty as
consulting neurologist, December 15, 1918.
Neurologist.

- ERSKINE P. ODENEAL** Gulfport, Miss.
 Captain, M. O. R. C., July 10, 1917.
 Major, M. C., U. S. A., March 8, 1918.
 Joined the Hospital at Rochester, February 14, 1918.
 Ordered to duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 4, July 17, 1918. Re-
 turned September 1, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to the Hospital Center at Mars-sur-Allier for duty
 as consulting ophthalmologist, September 5, 1918.
 Ophthalmologist.
- LYMAN B. HOLLINGSHEAD** Pemberton, N. J.
 Captain, M. O. R. C., April 16, 1918.
 Major, M. C., U. S. A., August 20, 1918.
 Joined the Hospital at Vichy, September 9, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to report to the Commanding Officer, Hospital Cen-
 ter, Savenay, January 24, 1919.
 Commanding Officer, Hospital Train No. 43; Ward Surgeon.
- CLAYTON K. HASKELL** 23 West 43d Street, New York City.
 First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.
 Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.
 Major, M. C., U. S. A., September 30, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Le Mans, February 5, 1919.
 Urologist.
- ARTHUR P. REED** 725 Joseph Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.
 Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.
 Major, M. C., U. S. A., October 1, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States,
 March 23, 1919.
 In command of the Respiratory Infections Service, Hotel Lutetia.
- CHARLES L. HINCHER** 103 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
 First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.
 Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.
 Major, M. C., U. S. A., October 1, 1918.
 Ordered to Base Hospital No. 66, as chief physician of Shock Team No.
 140, September 10, 1918; returned, November 19, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States,
 March 23, 1919.
 Ward Surgeon, Medical Service.
- CHARLES WENTWORTH HOYT** Hingham, Mass.
 First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.
 Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.
 Major, M. C., U. S. A., November 14, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States,
 March 23, 1919.
 Orthopedist.
- ALEXANDER S. SIM** 392 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Captain, M. O. R. C., December 5, 1917.
 Major, M. C., U. S. A., November 14, 1918.
 Joined the Hospital at Rochester, March 5, 1918.
 Ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 7 for temporary duty, August 3,
 1918; returned, August 19, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Angers for transportation to the United States,
 January 21, 1919.
 Ward Surgeon; Surgical Service.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

JOHN R. BOOTH 311 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., May 12, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., September 18, 1917.

Major, M. C., U. S. A., February 17, 1919.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Bacteriologist.

EDWARD T. WENTWORTH 54 Girton Place, Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., June 29, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., December 6, 1917.

Major, M. C., U. S. A., February 28, 1919.

Ordered to Base Hospital No. 23 for temporary duty, July 19, 1918; returned August 15, 1918.

Appointed Consultant in Orthopedic Surgery, Hospital Center, Vichy, January 2, 1919.

Ordered to Perigueux, Dordogne, with orthopedic cases, January 18, 1919; returned, February 27, 1919.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Orthopedist.

HARRY A. SADDEN 1184 Dewey Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., August 17, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.

Major, M. C., U. S. A., March 1, 1919.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Adjutant, Chief of Surgical Service (substitute). Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

ANDREW W. McALESTER Columbia, Missouri.

Joined Hospital at Vichy. Detached within a short time thereafter.

CAPTAINS

CHARLES C. SUTTER 66 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.

Ordered to Dijon for a course in wound bacteriology, July 13, 1918; returned July 29, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Chief of Laboratory Service. Acted as Chief of the Laboratory and as Bacteriologist to the Laboratory of the Hospital Center, Vichy.

MAX A. ALMY 400 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., April 2, 1917.

Ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, May 30, 1917.

Ordered overseas to serve with the British, July 23, 1917. Joined the British Medical Service, August 14, 1917. Served with Stationary Hospital No. 8; the 24th Field Ambulance; the 26th Field Ambulance and the 119th Royal Field Artillery. In action in the Ypres salient, Hazebrouck and Passchendale Ridge.

Joined the Hospital at Vichy, August 5, 1918.

Returned to the United States, Class D, January 5, 1919.

Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

SIDNEY B. WILLIAMS

Captain, Quartermaster R. C., June 1, 1917.

Reported for duty, August 1, 1917.

Detached and ordered to report to the Quartermaster Casual Depot, Gievres, August 7, 1918.

Quartermaster.

JAMES M. FLYNN

87 Troup St., Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., June 29, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., September 14, 1917.

Ordered to the School for Military Rontgenology, New York City, January 18, 1918. Reported to the Hospital at Camp Merritt, May 23, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Rontgenologist.

NEWTON A. SEEHORN

1925 Walrond Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Captain, M. O. R. C., December 6, 1917.

Joined the Hospital at Rochester, March 5, 1918.

Ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 7, for temporary duty, July 22, 1918; Returned, August 5, 1918.

Detached and ordered to the Hospital Center at Mars-sur-Allier, August 7, 1918.

Detachment Commander; Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

HENRY G. SMITH

Cedar Grove, N. J.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., May 19, 1917.

Captain, M. O. R. C., March 9, 1918.

Joined the Hospital at Rochester, March 5, 1918.

Ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 7 for temporary duty, July 22, 1918; returned, August 5, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Marseilles for duty, January 26, 1919.

Mess Officer. Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

EDWARD M. CASS

Dresden, Ohio.

Captain, M. O. R. C., May 17, 1918.

Joined the hospital at Vichy, August 23, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Base Hospital No. 144, for duty, September 14, 1918.

FREDERICK J. GARLICK

63 Brunswick St., Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., August 3, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., May 21, 1918.

Detached at St. Nazaire for transportation to the United States, April 13, 1919.

Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

JOHN D. FOWLER

101 Saratoga Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., May 24, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

ALVAN S. MILLER

40 Arnold Park, Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., April 28, 1916.

Captain, M. O. R. C., May 24, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Bordeaux for duty, February 1, 1919.

Ward Surgeon, Medical Service.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

- ALBERT D. KAISER** 29 Buckingham St., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, M. R. C., May 12, 1916.
Captain, M. O. R. C., May 24, 1918.
Detached and ordered to Bordeaux for duty, February 1, 1919.
In command of the Infectious Disease Hospital, Hotel D'Amerique.
- WARREN WOODEN** 150 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, M. R. C., April 28, 1916.
Captain, M. O. R. C., May 24, 1918.
Ordered to duty with Base Hospital No. 15, as a member of operating team No. 80, July 19, 1918. Returned November 20, 1918.
Ordered to command the detachment of nurses on their return to the United States, February 18, 1919.
- ALEXANDER L. SMITH** 203 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, M. R. C., June 8, 1917.
Captain, M. O. R. C., June 4, 1918.
Detached and ordered to Marseilles for duty, January 26, 1919.
Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.
- DEXTER D. KING** York, Nebraska.
First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., July 26, 1917.
Captain, M. C., U. S. A., November 11, 1918.
Joined the hospital at Rochester, March 3, 1918.
Ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 7, for temporary duty, July 22, 1918; returned August 5, 1918.
Detached and ordered to Angers for return to the United States, January 24, 1919.
Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.
- WILLIAM F. RYAN** 118 Appleton St., Lowell, Mass.
First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., June 8, 1917.
Captain, M. C., U. S. A., November 11, 1918.
Joined the hospital at Rochester, March 6, 1918.
Ordered to Base Hospital No. 81, for duty as part of Operating Team No. 80, July 19, 1918; returned November 20, 1918.
Detached and ordered to Marseilles for duty, January 26, 1919.
Medical Supply Officer; Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.
- MARVIN V. WELCHER** 516 Mercantile Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, D. O. R. C., August 18, 1917.
Captain, D. C., U. S. A., February 17, 1919.
Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.
Dental Service.
- RALPH H. WICKINS** 21 Normandy Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieutenant, D. O. R. C., June 25, 1917.
Captain, D. C., U. S. A., February 17, 1919.
Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.
Dental Service.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

ALBERT BOWEN c/o Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., February 12, 1916.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., March 17, 1917.

First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A., December 12, 1917.

Detached and ordered to Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., February 18, 1918.

EDGAR W. PHILLIPS 758 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

First Lieutenant, M. R. C., June 26, 1916.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., March 17, 1917.

First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A., December 12, 1917.

Ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 8, as a member of Surgical Team No. 80-a, September 8, 1918; returned November 19, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Registrar. Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

EGBERT H. WESSON New Albany, Mississippi.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., July 10, 1917.

First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A., October 10, 1917.

Joined the hospital at Rochester, December 26, 1917.

Detached and ordered to School for Orthopedic Surgery, New York, February 15, 1918.

FREDERICK M. COOK Stover, Mississippi.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., June 20, 1917.

Joined the hospital at Rochester, March 9, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Marseilles for duty, January 26, 1919.

Ward Surgeon, Urological Service.

LAWTHER J. WHITEHEAD 827 West Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., July 6, 1917.

Joined the hospital at Rochester, March 5, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

Adjutant. Assistant, Rontgenological Service.

FRANK L. WYSOR Edwight, West Virginia.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., August 4, 1917.

Joined the hospital at Vichy, September 9, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Headquarters, Advance Section, S. O. S., for duty, January 11, 1919.

Hospital Train No. 43. Ward Surgeon, Medical Service.

JOSEPH CAZAYOUX New Roads, Louisiana.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., August 7, 1917.

Joined the hospital at Vichy, September 9, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Headquarters, Advanced Section, S. O. S., January 11, 1919.

Hospital Train No. 43. Ward Surgeon, Medical Service.

LEWIS H. LEVY 924 Moss St., New Orleans, La.

First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., August 15, 1917.

Joined the hospital at Rochester, March 2, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Base Hospital No. 103, for duty, February 1, 1919.

Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.

- BERT G. VOORHEES** 108 North Main St., Elmira, N. Y.
 First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., December 15, 1917.
 Joined the Hospital at Rochester, March 2, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Embarkation Camp, Bordeaux, February 1, 1919.
 Laryngologist.
- DANIEL H. REEVES** Burkburnett, Texas.
 First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., December 26, 1917.
 Joined the Hospital at Vichy, September 3, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to St. Aignan for transfer to the United States,
 Class B, December 12, 1918.
 Ward Surgeon, Medical Service.
- HIRAM L. RANDALL** Le Roy, N. Y.
 First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., December 27, 1917.
 Joined the hospital at Rochester, April 25, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Marseilles for duty, January 26, 1919.
 Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.
- JAMES A. PARADISE** Barnes City, Iowa.
 First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, October 3, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Base Hospital No. 115 for duty January 10, 1919.
 Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.
- DEFORREST BALLOU, JR.** c/o Surgeon General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.
 First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, October 4, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Base Hospital No. 76, January 17, 1919, for duty.
 Ward Surgeon, Surgical Service.
- CHARLES F. BOULDIN**
 Hospital Sergeant, U. S. A.
 Joined the hospital at Rochester, February 9, 1918.
 First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, June 5, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Base Hospital No. 46, for duty, August 9, 1918.
 Sergeant Major. Mess Officer.
- THOMAS L. CASEY**
 First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, June 11, 1918.
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, July 17, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Headquarters, Base Hospital Center, Vichy, for
 duty, October 15, 1918.
 Registrar. Mess Officer.
- CASSIUS C. SHULTS** 68 Lux St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted as Sergeant First Class, June 8, 1917.
 Hospital Sergeant, July 26, 1918.
 First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., October 4, 1918.
 Detached and ordered to Base Section No. 2, Bordeaux, February 1, 1919.
 First Sergeant of Detachment. Detachment Commander. Sanitary Inspector.
- MARK HEATH** Holley, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 4, 1917.
 Sergeant, June 5, 1917.
 Ordered to active duty in connection with the enlistment of the enrolled
 personnel of Base Hospital No. 19, in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps,
 July 2, 1917.

Sergeant First Class, February 7, 1918.

First Lieutenant Sanitary Corps, October 4, 1918.

Discharged from the service May 10, 1919.

Sergeant Major. Adjutant.

JOHN D. LYNN, 2D.

Bogota, N. J.

Enlisted June 4, 1917.

Sergeant, June 5, 1917.

Sergeant, First Class, May 11, 1918.

First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, October 4, 1918.

Detached at St. Nazaire for transportation to the United States, April 12, 1919.

First Sergeant in Registrar's Office. Registrar.

THOMAS M. NOLAN

809 High St., Williamsport, Pa.

Enlisted June 20, 1917.

Sergeant, June 21, 1917.

Sergeant First Class.

First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, October 4, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, March 23, 1919.

First Sergeant in charge of the Dispensary. Medical Supply Officer.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

ROLLA L. CARPENTER

Detroit, Michigan.

Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, N. A., July 13, 1918.

Joined the hospital at Vichy, July 30, 1918.

Discharged from the service at Camp Upton, May 10, 1919.

Quartermaster.

GEORGE C. COOKE

211 E. Colvin St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Enlisted, June 11, 1917.

Corporal, September 15, 1918.

Sergeant, October 14, 1918.

Second Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, November 8, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Base Section No. 2, Bordeaux, for duty, February 1, 1919.

Mess Officer.

ROBERT H. SCHANBACKER

2400 Braddock Ave., Swissvale, Pa.

Enlisted June 13, 1917.

Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.

Corporal, August 3, 1918.

Sergeant, September 12, 1918.

Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, October 26, 1918.

CHAPLAINS

PETER H. HERSHEY

Wellsville, Pa.

Joined the hospital as a Red Cross Civilian Chaplain, March 7, 1918.

Detached at Camp Merritt, June 4, 1918.

Rejoined the hospital at Vichy, August 27, 1918.

First Lieutenant, U. S. A., November 1, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Headquarters Hospital Center, Vichy, for duty, January 31, 1919.

PATRICK MONAGHAN.

First Lieutenant, U. S. A.

Joined the hospital at Vichy, November 12, 1918.

Detached and ordered to Base Hospital No. 115, January 31, 1919.

NURSES

JESSICA S. HEAL Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
Chief Nurse.

EUNICE A. SMITH Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
Assistant Chief Nurse

RUTH I. ARNOLD 27 Marshall St., Rochester, N. Y.

KATE BAKER 1635 Berry Hill St., Harrisburg, Pa.

LUCY M. BAYLEY 1564 Lauderdale Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

***DOROTHY E. BECKER** (Mrs. M. McCarrell) Alba, Pa.

PHOEBE S. BEVAN 10 Upton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

THERESA E. BOYLE, A. N. C. Post Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va.

MARGARET F. BRADLEY Roch. Homeopathic Hosp., Rochester, N. Y.

HELENA F. BRADY 13 Lawn St., Rochester, N. Y.

***KATE BREIHOF** Fordham Hospital, New York City.

***JESSIE E. BURTON** (Mrs. Robert Schanbacher) 2400 Braddock Ave.,
Swissvale, Pa.

***AGNES CAHALEY** 148 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

ADA CAMP 494 South Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.

LENA M. CARPENTER 1017 Main St., Olympia, Washington.

***E. MAE CLAYMAN** 225 South Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N. Y.

GRACE M. COLEMAN 67 Maple St., Lyons, N. Y.

MARY A. COUCH Clarke Postoffice, Ontario, Canada.

***MARCELLA J. CRAVEN** 71 Electric Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

***JESSIE H. DAVIDSON** Angus, Ontario, Canada.

ZELMA P. DAVIS Schomberg, Ontario, Canada.

ANNA L. ECKAM, A. N. C. Post Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va.

MYRA B. ELLSWORTH Santa Barbara Hospital, Santa Barbara, Cal.

MARY E. FAGAN 60 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

EDITH S. FERRY 340 Grove St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

AGNES L. FISHER Little Valley, N. Y.

ALICE L. FITZGERALD 23 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.

CATHERINE M. FLANNERY 502 West St., Ithaca, N. Y.

***MARIAN E. FLINT** Fordham Hospital, New York City.

FLORENCE E. GOODENOUGH 820 Main St., E., Rochester, N. Y.

KATHERINE C. GRAY 79 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

EUNICE GRIDLEY 220 Warwick Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

***MARIE HANEY** 224 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

***WINIFRED HANNIGAN** 259 Massasoit St., Springfield, Mass.

***MARY E. HARRIMAN** 257 Alameda St., Rochester, N. Y.

NETTIE M. HARTRANFT	301 E. North St., Geneva, N. Y.
MARY M. HENEHAN	Himrod, N. Y.
FRANCES HENRY	412 Lewis St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
IDA L. HIBBARD	122 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
HAZEL E. HOTCHKISS	Henry Street Settlement, New York City
HELEN J. HULL	17 Crawford St., Rochester, N. Y.
*ELLA A. JONES	260 S. Ridout St., London, Ontario, Canada.
MINNIE C. KANE	Memorial Hospital, Canandaigua, N. Y.
EMMA H. KENRIG	2 Ingleside Ave., Greece, N. Y.
LILLIAN KELLY	Fort Covington, N. Y.
GERTRUDE D. KNAPP	64 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.
LOUISE M. KRAEMER (Mrs. Taylor)	66 Jewel St., Rochester, N. Y.
MARY F. LAIRD	79 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.
ISABELLA LANCASTER	Geneva City Hospital, Geneva, N. Y.
*OLIVE B. LEUSSLER	Fordham Hospital, New York City.
PORTIA H. LILLIE	1451 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.
KATHRYN B. LINDNER	Santa Barbara Hospital, Santa Barbara, Cal.
FRANCES MAC HIRRON	Pender, Nebraska.
*KATHERINE McCULLOUGH	346 Meigs St., Rochester, N. Y.
*MARY T. McGRATH	564 Averill Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
ANNIE L. MCGREGOR	435 McLaren St., Ottawa, Canada.
EVANGELINE McLOUTH	Clifton Springs, N. Y.
AUGUSTA A. MILLIMAN	Geneseo, N. Y.
*EDNA L. MOAT	Lee, Mass.
ETTA A. NEFF	Larrys Creek, Pa.
EMMA B. NELSON	79 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.
RUTH M. O'CONNOR	Horseheads, N. Y.
LETTIE B. OLIVER (Mrs. John D. Fowler)	101 Saratoga Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
FANNIE C. OWENS	Stratonsville, Pa.
MAUD L. PARKES	32 Upton Park, Rochester, N. Y.
RUTH M. PARKIN	Chester, N. Y.
JESSIE T. PARSONS	541 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
*MABEL H. PERRY	60 South Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
LENA C. PETERSON	Nebraska City, Nebraska.
PLUMA A. PFANN	Elba, N. Y.
*A. ELIZABETH PIERSON	Cromwell, Conn.
ADELAIDE R. POOLE	378 Pullman Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
*ISABELLE A. POWER	110 1-2 Naples St., Hornell, N. Y.
*MARIAN PRICE	24 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.
*MARCIA L. PROSSER	Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa.
CAMILLA B. SALE	Memorial Hospital, Canandaigua, N. Y.
MARY C. SAVAGE	Santa Barbara Hospital, Santa Barbara, Cal.
*MARGARET SCARRY	Fordham Hospital, New York City.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

HARRIETT E. SHERMAN (Mrs. Nugent)	604 East South St., South Bend, Indiana.
*MARGUERITE SHIRRIFFS	160 Rugby Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
HARRIET SMITH	Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
OLIVE J. SMITH	Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
KATHLEEN C. SMYTHE	c/o Mrs. Virgil Goden, Albany St., Cazenovia, N. Y.
ELIZABETH SULLIVAN	1030 Goodlet Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
ADELINE THOMAS	224 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
MURIEL L. THOMAS	119 E. Buffalo St., Ithaca, N. Y.
PEARL R. THOMPSON (Mrs. Emmett R. Costich)	3 Mt. Pleasant Park, Rochester, N. Y.
*NOLA B. UTLEY	2720 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.
JENNIE C. VIELE	237 Garson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
*CLARA L. WALDE	Highland Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
*MARY T. WALSH	79 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.
*MARY E. WAYNE	New Rochelle Hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y.
*ELIZABETH WEBER	Roch. Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
ALBERTA WELCH	c/o Blanche Niles, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
*MARY E. WILCOX	Polk, Neb.
†GRACE WILLOUGHBY (Mrs. Warren Wooden)	150 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
§ANNA M. WILLIAMS	109 Clinton Avenue, Fredonia, N. Y.
GEORGINA WING	360 Grand Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
EDNA A. WINHURST	Henry Street Settlement, New York City

Names marked (*) denote nurses transferred to Coblenz, Germany.

†Died June 3, 1921.

§Died in France.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

ALICE A. CROUCH	181 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Transferred to Paris for discharge, January 23, 1919.	
Stenographer.	
ISABEL GRISWOLD	71 Allendale St., Rochester, N. Y.
Pathologist.	
MARGARET J. NEARY	699 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.
Transferred to Paris for discharge, January 23, 1919.	
Pathologist.	
GERTRUDE E. PRESTON	Stella, Ontario, Canada
Laboratory Assistant.	
LAURA A. ROCKWOOD	58 Bly St., Rochester, N. Y.
Transferred to Mars-sur-Allier, for duty, July 15, 1918.	
Stenographer.	
FRANCES C. WILBOR	603 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dietitian.	

RECONSTRUCTION AIDS

EMMA G. LAVERS 503 Professional Building, Rochester, N. Y.
OLGA C. PRESENTINE

RED CROSS WORKERS

SUSIE L. DYER 730 Waverly St., Palo Alto, California
ELIZABETH V. MARSHALL 422 West Ormsby Ave., Louisville, Ky.

INTERPRETER

SERGT. EDMOND GUERIN, 8 Rue Duhesme, 18th Arrondissement, Paris

FIFTY FRENCH CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

MASTER HOSPITAL SERGEANT

LORENZO N. SNELL Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Enlisted June 4, 1917.
Sergeant, June 5, 1917.
Sergeant, First Class, September 5, 1918.
Hospital Sergeant, November 16, 1918.
Master Hospital Sergeant, January 27, 1919.
Supervisor of Wardmasters.

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS

JOSEPH FELDSTEIN, c/o Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Hospital Sergeant, U. S. A.
Joined the hospital at Rochester, December 11, 1917.
Transferred to Fort McHenry, Md., February 11, 1918.
Sergeant Major.

ALAN PORTER c/o Post Express, Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted, August 16, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, August 8, 1918.
Hospital Sergeant, November 16, 1918.
Registrar's Office.

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS

WALTER J. SHIELDS 33 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted, June 4, 1917.
Sergeant, June 5, 1917.
Ordered to active duty in connection with the enlistment of the enrolled personnel in the enlisted reserve corps, July 2, 1917.
Sergeant, First Class, January 5, 1918.
Quartermaster's Office.

A H I S T O R Y O F U . S . A R M Y

- FRANK G. ORLOPP Palmyra, N. Y.
Enlisted, June 15, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, May 10, 1918.
Sergeant, First Class, July 31, 1918.
Mechanic.
- FRANK M. GLOVER c/o R. Wilson, Baird Road, Fairport, N. Y.
Enlisted, June 4, 1917.
Sergeant, June 5, 1917.
Sergeant, First Class, September 12, 1918.
On detached service as a member of Surgical Team No. 80, from July 19 to November 20, 1918.
Chief Wardmaster.
- JOHN CHRISTIE 137 Kislingbury St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 14, 1917.
Sergeant, December 31, 1917.
Sergeant, First Class, September 12, 1918.
Registrar's Office.
- VERNON F. ADKIN Newark, N. Y.
Enlisted June 22, 1917.
Ordered to active duty in connection with the enlistment of the enrolled personnel in the enlisted reserve corps, July 2, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, May 10, 1918.
Sergeant, First Class, September 12, 1918.
Ordered to Motor Transport School No. 1, Decize, for instruction, on October 9, 1918; returned November 20, 1918.
Quartermaster's office. Motor Transport.
- CHARLES A. MALOY 209 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 18, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, May 10, 1918.
Sergeant, First Class, September 12, 1918.
Detachment Office.
- EDWARD L. BARRET 20 Morgan St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 18, 1917.
Sergeant, June 19, 1917.
Sergeant, First Class, October 1, 1918.
Chief Wardmaster.
- WILLIAM H. O'HARA 105 Jefferson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 13, 1917.
Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.
Sergeant, September 2, 1918.
Sergeant, First Class, October 12, 1918.
Mess Sergeant.
- MASON H. DELANO Sea Breeze, N. Y.
Enlisted June 26, 1917.
Sergeant, January 5, 1918.
Sergeant, First Class, October 12, 1918.
Chief Wardmaster.

- THOMAS H. KENNEDY 25 Weld St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 20, 1917.
 Private, First Class, June 1, 1918.
 Corporal, September 12, 1918.
 Sergeant, November 8, 1918.
 Sergeant, First Class, January 10, 1919.
 Adjutant's Office.
- WILLIAM F. MILLER, JR. 61 Balsam St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted February 5, 1918.
 Private First Class, May 10, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy, September 4, 1918.
 Rejoined the Hospital at Vichy.
 Sergeant, First Class, November 16, 1918.
- CLARENCE H. AGER 385 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 8, 1917.
 Called into active service of the United States for duty in the office of the Commanding Officer, Base Hospital No. 19, July 2, 1917.
 Sergeant, First Class, May 11, 1918.
 Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, August 7, 1918.
- WILFRED T. BAINBRIDGE 17 Winthrop St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted Sergeant, First Class, June 29, 1917.
 Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, August 7, 1918.
- HARLEY J. CAMPBELL Minburn, Iowa
 Enlisted June 15, 1917.
 Sergeant, June 16, 1917.
 Sergeant, First Class, July 31, 1918.
 Transferred to the United States, Class D, December 14, 1918.
- ROLAND V. SMITH City National Bank Bldg., New York City
 Enlisted June 8, 1917.
 Sergeant, June 9, 1917.
 Sergeant, First Class, September 12, 1918.
 Transferred to School for Medical Supply Officers, Miramas, December 31, 1918.
 Rejoined the Hospital at Vallet, (Loire-Inferieure), April 9, 1919.
- WILL W. MORRIS 10 South Main St., Fairport, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 4, 1917.
 Sergeant, June 5, 1917.
 Sergeant, First Class, May 11, 1918.
 Transferred to School for Medical Supply Officers, Miramas, December 31, 1918.
- DELBERT W. SAFFEL
 Joined the hospital as Sergeant, with Hospital Train No. 43, September 9, 1918.
 Sergeant, First Class, November 8, 1918.
 Detached with Hospital Train No. 43, January 24, 1919.

SERGEANTS

- ARTHUR J. BRILL 11 Lake View Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 20, 1917.
 Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.
 Sergeant, October 12, 1918.
 Chief Wardmaster.

- MARTIN A. CALLAHAN 411 Champlain St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted July 11, 1917.
 Corporal, January 3, 1918.
 Sergeant, August 3, 1918.
 Chief Wardmaster.
- CARL G. CHAMBERLAIN 47 Glendale Park, Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted February 5, 1918.
 Private, First Class, May 10, 1918.
 Corporal, November 8, 1918.
 Sergeant, January 10, 1919.
 Quartermaster's Office.
- ROBERT P. CONNALL Scottsville, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 8, 1917.
 Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.
 Corporal, September 12, 1918.
 Sergeant, December 16, 1918.
 Chief Wardmaster.
- RAYMOND J. DAVIN 48 Nicholson St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 18, 1917.
 Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.
 Sergeant, November 8, 1918.
 Medical Supply Office.
- NOEL J. DEISCH 1216 Otis St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
 Enlisted July 2, 1917.
 Private, First Class, February 7, 1918.
 Sergeant, October 30, 1918.
 Transferred to Hq. Co., Hospital Center, Vichy, November 27, 1918. Re-
 joined the hospital January 17, 1919.
 Laboratory Assistant.
- HAROLD M. ELGIN 66 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Corporal, January 3, 1918.
 Sergeant, August 3, 1918.
 Chief Carpenter.
- GEORGE F. HARRIS 67 Gregg St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 8, 1917.
 Private, First Class, February 7, 1918.
 Corporal, September 12, 1918.
 Sergeant, October 12, 1918.
 Patient's Property Room.
- LEO J. HORAN 33 West 12d St., New York City
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private, First Class, June 1, 1918.
 Sergeant, November 8, 1918.
 Mess Sergeant, October 19, 1918.
- MORTIMER H. HOWARD 259 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 18, 1917.
 Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.
 Sergeant, December 2, 1918.
 On detached service as a member of Surgical Team No. 80-a, from Sep-
 tember 8 to November 19, 1918.
 Anesthetist.

THOMAS P. KERWICK e/o Leadley Drug Co., Batavia, N. Y.
Enlisted July 11, 1917.
Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, October 12, 1918.
In Charge of Dispensary.

JOHN J. KLEIN 305 Champlain St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 20, 1917.
Private, First Class, February 7, 1918.
Corporal, October 12, 1918.
Sergeant, November 8, 1918.
Registrar's Office.

CLARENCE C. LAPREE Cuba, N. Y.
Enlisted June 11, 1917.
Cook, January 22, 1918.
Sergeant, November 8, 1918.
Mess Sergeant.

JULIUS F. LOCKNER 67 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 13, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, August 3, 1918.
Disability Board Clerk.

NEIL G. MACNEILL 436 Birr St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 13, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, August 3, 1918.
Duty Sergeant of Detachment. Color Sergeant.

FRANK J. MAHAR 47 Buffalo Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enlisted June 15, 1917.
Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, October 30, 1918.
Electrician.

BURTON W. MAJOR 30 Savannah St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted February 10, 1918.
Private, First Class, June 1, 1918.
Corporal, November 8, 1918.
Sergeant, December 2, 1918.
Mail Orderly.

JOHN W. McCAULEY, JR. 223 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 15, 1917.
Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, November 8, 1918.
On detached service as a member of Surgical Team No. 80, from July 19
to November 20, 1918.
Surgical Assistant.

RAY B. MORGAN Towanda, Pa.
Enlisted July 3, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, August 3, 1918.
Chief Wardmaster.

JOHN G. PAUL e/o Waldert Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted July 18, 1917.
Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.

Corporal, August 3, 1918.

Sergeant, September 12, 1918.

Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, September 18, 1918.

Rejoined the hospital February 18, 1919.

Surgical Assistant.

DWIGHT L. RIEGEL 131 Goemble Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Enlisted June 14, 1917.

Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.

Corporal, September 12, 1918.

Sergeant, October 12, 1918.

Surgical Assistant.

CHESTER J. RITTER 585 Arnett Blvd., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted July 2, 1917.

Private, First Class, March 6, 1918.

Corporal, September 12, 1918.

Sergeant, November 8, 1918.

Duty Sergeant of the Detachment.

RUSSELL SCHEER 259 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 18, 1917.

Corporal, January 3, 1918.

Sergeant, September 12, 1918.

Chief Wardmaster.

FRANK W. SCHUTTE c/o Roch. Fire Dept. Stone St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 21, 1917.

Corporal, January 3, 1918.

Sergeant, September 5, 1918.

Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, October 12, 1918.

Rejoined the Hospital, February 18, 1919.

Plumber.

GEORGE S. TAYLOR 145 Lennox St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 29, 1917.

Private, First Class, March 6, 1918.

Sergeant, September 12, 1918.

Patient's Property Room.

PERCY W. WALLER, 241 Mercantile Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 13, 1917.

Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.

Corporal, September 12, 1918.

Sergeant, October 12, 1918.

Dental Mechanic.

FRANCIS E. WHITE c/o Menter Clothing Co., Albany, N. Y.

Enlisted June 21, 1917.

Private, First Class, June 4, 1918.

Cook, August 19, 1918.

Sergeant, December 11, 1918.

Mess Sergeant.

HOWARD P. WHITE 602 Driving Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 13, 1917.

Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.

Corporal, October 12, 1918.

Sergeant, January 10, 1919.

Duty Sergeant of Detachment.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

- ELSON I. WRIGHT** 138 Kenwood Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 14, 1917.
Private, First Class, March 6, 1918.
Sergeant, November 8, 1918.
Chief Wardmaster.
- JULES ABELES** Y. M. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted September 10, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, August 3, 1918.
Transferred to Base Hospital No. 109, January 20, 1919.
Registrar's Office.
- ELMER W. SPARLING** 130 Plymouth Ave., S., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 13, 1917.
Sergeant, June 15, 1917.
Transferred to the Signal Corps as Private, April 29, 1918.
- LEWIS R. DECKER** c/o Times Union, Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 11, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, May 11, 1918.
Transferred to the Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, July 27, 1918.
- CORNELIUS J. VAN NIEL** 422 South Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 20, 1917.
Corporal, January 3, 1918.
Sergeant, May 11, 1918.
Transferred to the Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, July 27, 1918.

CORPORALS

- EMMETT T. BRENNAN** 11 Henion St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 8, 1917.
Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.
Corporal, November 8, 1918.
Registrar's Office.
- HENRY F. BRONSTEIN** 145 W. 117th St., New York City
Joined the hospital in Rochester, from the Army Medical School, Washington, January 31, 1918.
Private, First Class, March 4, 1918.
Corporal, September 12, 1918.
X-Ray Technician.
- HAROLD A. BURCH** 58 S. Portage St., Westfield, N. Y.
Enlisted June 5, 1917.
Private, First Class, January 3, 1918.
Corporal, December 2, 1918.
On detached service as a member of Surgical Team No. 80a, from September 8 to November 19, 1919.
Wardmaster.
- JOHN F. DONLON** 146 West 64th St., New York City
Enlisted, March 1, 1918.
Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
Corporal, October 12, 1918.
Wardmaster.

WILLIAM H. OWENS 1160 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 14, 1917.
Cook, February 1, 1918.

WILLIAM J. PEASLEY 236 Silver St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 15, 1917.
Cook, August 19, 1918.

GEORGE E. RAGER Whitney, Texas
Joined the hospital at Vichy, October 12, 1918.
Private First Class, December 30, 1918.
Cook, January 9, 1919.

JOSEPH M. STAILLEY 12 Boston St., Rochester, N. Y.
Inducted, March 7, 1918.
Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
Cook, October 19, 1918.

AUBREY L. WILSON 38 Hickory St., Rochester, N. Y.
Joined the hospital at Vichy, September 28, 1918.
Transferred to Hospital Center, Nantes.

JEAN COSTE Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Inducted, February 22, 1918.
Cook, March 1, 1918.
Transferred to Base Hospital No. 109, January 22, 1919.

PAUL AGARD Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted April 10, 1918.
Cook, April 13, 1918.
Transferred to Base Hospital No. 109, January 20, 1919.

BEN PETERS Gates, N. Y.
Enlisted June 18, 1917.
Cook, December 20, 1918.
Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, December 16, 1918.

NATHANIEL E. WHEELER Avon, N. Y.
Enlisted June 11, 1917.
Private First Class, January 3, 1918.
Cook, December 20, 1918.
Transferred to Base Hospital No. 109, January 16, 1919.

LEO J. CROMER 640 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 8, 1917.
Cook, February 8, 1918.
Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, September 24, 1918.

BENJAMIN FRANK 577 Post St., Elmira, N. Y.
Enlisted June 5, 1917.
Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
Cook, January 1, 1919.
Transferred to the United States, January 1, 1919.

CLARENCE E. RAGER
Joined the hospital in Vichy.
Private First Class, December 30, 1918.
Cook, January 9, 1919.

JAMES B. MCKENZIE
Joined the hospital in Vichy.
Cook, January 9, 1919.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

ROY L. MERRITT

Joined the hospital in Vichy.
Cook, October 19, 1918.

CHARLES E. PURYEAR

Joined the hospital in Vichy.
Cook, October 19, 1918.

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

GREGORY S. ALLEN

Norwich, N. Y.

Joined the hospital in Vichy, November 1, 1918.

HERBERT M. ANTHONY

293 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted July 11, 1917.

Private First Class, July 23, 1918.

Transferred to Motor Transport School No. 1, Decize, October 9, 1918;
returned November 20, 1918.

ARA G. BALLARIAN

13 South Union St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 8, 1917.

Private First Class, September 15, 1918.

JOHN W. BATER

Le Roy, N. Y.

Inducted February 11, 1918.

Private First Class, September 15, 1918.

HUGH S. BASSETT c/o Whitcomb House Barber Shop, Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 28, 1917.

Private First Class, September 15, 1918.

Barber.

RALPH E. BIRCHER

18 Phelps Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted February 4, 1918.

Private First Class, June 1, 1918.

JOSEPH D. BRAY

152 Lennox St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted April 9, 1918.

Private First Class, June 1, 1918.

THOMAS J. BRAY

c/o New York State Rys., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted February 4, 1918.

Private First Class, September 15, 1918.

CHESTER J. BROOKS

813 Wayne Ave., Williamsport, Pa.

Enlisted March 6, 1918.

Private First Class, October 31, 1918.

ANTHONY C. BUONOMO

46 Ward St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 8, 1917.

Private First Class, March 4, 1918.

Moss Sergeant, October 19, 1918.

ARTHUR W. BURNHAM

14 Fern St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted February 9, 1918.

Private First Class, June 1, 1918.

HAROLD A. CALLAHAN

c/o Music Lover's Shoppe, Rochester, N. Y.

Enlisted June 28, 1918.

Private First Class, June 1, 1918.

A H I S T O R Y O F U . S . A R M Y

- DEWAIN F. FELLER 321 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted, February 4, 1918.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
- EDWIN R. FLAGLER 387 Garson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 22, 1917.
 Private First Class, August 15, 1918.
- FRANK W. FLEMING 117 Reservoir Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 8, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
 Transferred to Entertainment Section, A. E. F., April 10, 1919.
- CYRIL FLOWERS 82 Glenwood Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
 Mess Sergeant, October 19, 1918.
- JOSEPH J. FLYNN 137 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted July 2, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
- RALPH D. GORSLINE 80 Berkeley St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted April 8, 1918.
 Private First Class, August 15, 1918.
- GILBERT W. GRAHAM 155 Main Street West, Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private First Class, August 15, 1918.
- EDWARD A. GRAUWILLER 1363 Dewey Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 14, 1917.
 Private First Class, February 7, 1918.
- DONALD P. GRIFFETH 19 Kingston St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted March 25, 1918.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
- MORLEY C. HALL Hilton, N. Y.
 Inducted February 21, 1918.
 Private First Class, September 15, 1918.
- JULIAN HANDLER 127 Meigs St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted, February 13, 1918.
 Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
- HARRISON M. HARE c/o Crandall Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Enlisted June 21, 1917.
 Private First Class, January 3, 1918.
- DANIEL G. HARVEY 88 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Enlisted July 2, 1917.
 Private First Class, September 15, 1918.
- JOHN J. HASSELWANDER 56 Lorenzo St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted February 15, 1918.
 Private First Class, October 31, 1918.
- CHARLES E. HENION 543 Benton St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 11, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.

- ELMER G. HIBBARD Palmayra, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 19, 1917.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
- GEORGE J. HINCH 23 Mulberry St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted March 16, 1918.
 Private First Class, August 15, 1918.
- BARTEL G. HOGESTYN 19 Jewell St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 11, 1917.
 Private First Class, August 15, 1918.
- FLOYD HOWELL Pascagoula, Miss.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, August 12, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy, November 27, 1918.
 Rejoined the hospital January 17, 1919.
- FREDERICK C. HUCK 628 Smith St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted July 18, 1917.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
- ELMER P. HUTTER 1 Bonnar Place, Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 19, 1917.
 Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
- JAMES INSLEE 116 Banks St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
- GROVER C. JOHNSON Warrington, Ga.
 Enlisted June 20, 1917.
 Private First Class, February 7, 1918.
- EDWARD H. KENNEDY 100 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted August 4, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy, November 27, 1918.
 Rejoined the hospital, January 17, 1919.
- RUSSELL L. KENT Vergennes, Vermont
 Enlisted June 11, 1917.
 Private First Class, October 31, 1918.
- JOHN J. KINNEY 64 Lorimer St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 11, 1917.
 Private First Class, February 7, 1918.
- RAY KIRKGASSER c/o Garlock Packing Co., Denver, Col.
 Enlisted June 15, 1917.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
- JOHN D. LALIART Carsonville, Mich.
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, August 12, 1918.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
- FRED C. LAUTERBORN 121 Scrantom St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted March 18, 1918.
 Private First Class, September 15, 1918.
- DALE C. LESTER Canandaigua, N. Y.
 Inducted February 18, 1918.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

- CLARENCE E. MASON** Flint, Mich.
 Enlisted July 2, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
 Transferred to Entertainment Section, A. E. F., April 10, 1919.
 Barber.
- DALLAS H. MATHEWSON** c/o Todd Photocograph Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
- HARRY M. McCANN** 46 Arch St., Pawtucket, Rhode Island
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, August 12, 1918.
- WILLIAM McEWAN** 7 Dwight Bldg., Front St., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, August 12, 1918.
- MICHAEL F. McGOWAN** 722 Main St., Avoca, Pa.
 Enlisted June 14, 1917.
 Private First Class, February 7, 1918.
 Fire Patrol.
- CHARLES A. McNAMARA** 220 Bronson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 8, 1917.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters Co., Hospital Center, Vichy.
- DIRK S. MILET** 19 Sixth St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 28, 1917.
 Private First Class, January 3, 1918.
- ROBERT J. MILLER** 67 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted February 8, 1918.
 Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy, November 27, 1918.
 Rejoined the hospital January 17, 1919.
- LEWIS MITRANO** Fashion Park, Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted April 8, 1918.
 Private First Class, August 15, 1918.
 Tailor.
- SAMUEL NEWBERRY** 481 Ridgeway Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 14, 1917.
 Private First Class, September 15, 1918.
 Barber.
- HENRY M. OLDS** 49 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted March 7, 1918.
 Private First Class, October 31, 1918.
- JAMES B. OLMSTEAD** 113 Chemung St., Painted Post, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 25, 1917.
 Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
 Barber.
- NORMAN G. OTTO** 522 Remington St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private First Class, January 3, 1918.
 Bugler.

CORRECTIONS

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ROBERT J. MILLER

Enlisted February 8, 1918.

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MAURICE DEW. SCANLAN

Enlisted February 25, 1918.

FLOYD H. OWEN
Enlisted June 19, 1917.
Private First Class, March 6, 1918.

ROY F. PARKER 461 E. Couch St., Portland, Ore.
Joined the hospital at Vichy, October 12, 1918.
Private First Class, December 20, 1918.

EARL I. PEARCE 1315 Farr St., Scranton, Pa.
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, August 12, 1918.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.

ALBERT D. PERRY 35 Sumner Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Inducted February 9, 1918.
Private First Class, March 6, 1918.
Transferred to Sumner Artillery School, August 29, 1918.
Rejoined the hospital at Vichy.

CLARENCE G. PERRY 1328 S. Fifth St., Salt Lake City, Utah
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
 Private First Class.

DANIEL P. PETRILLO 86 Chatham St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 15, 1917.
Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
Transferred to Hospital, Nantes.

HAROLD A. PYE
Enlisted July 2, 1917.
Private First Class, March 6, 1918.

JOHN R. QUINN
Enlisted June 15, 1917.
Private First Class, January 3, 1918.
Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department.

ELMER J. ROBINE
Enlisted June 14, 1917.
Private First Class, March 6, 1918.

HARRY E. RUSSELL	289 Kenwood Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Inducted February 5, 1918.	
Private First Class, July 23, 1918.	

WILLIAM F. RYAN
Enlisted June 20, 1917.
Private First Class, March 6, 1918.

MAURICE DEW. SCANLON	14 Flora St., Rochester, N. Y.
Inducted February 25, 1918.	
Private First Class, October 31, 1918.	

FRANCIS R. SCHERER 513 Genesee St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 13, 1917.
Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, July 27, 1918.

FRED C. SCHLOTTMAN 201 Herald St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted February 13, 1918.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
 Ward Master. Bugler.

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

- JAMES F. SCOTT** 23 Cook St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted February 4, 1918.
 Private First Class, September 15, 1918.
 Wardmaster.
- WALTER S. SLEGHT, JR.** c/o Franklin Motor Car Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted February 5, 1918.
 Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
- HARVE SMITH** San Saba, Texas
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, October 12, 1918.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
- MYRON B. SMITH** 17 Windsor St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted May 8, 1918.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
 Wardmaster.
- FLOYD O. SPENCER** Ennis, Texas
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, October 12, 1918.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
- NORTON W. STEVENS** 231 Elmdorf Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 21, 1917.
 Private First Class, August 15, 1918.
- RAY B. STEVENS** Box 69, R. F. D. No. 1, Fort Worth, Texas
 Joined the hospital at Vichy, November 7, 1918.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
- MICHAEL STUBELLA** c/o Lyceum Theater, Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private First Class, June 1, 1918.
 Transferred to Entertainment Section, A. E. F., April 10, 1919.
- LLOYD F. SUGGETT** 107 Johnson St., Modesta, Calif.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, November 7, 1918.
- WILLIAM D. SULLIVAN** 239 N. Union St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 13, 1917.
 Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
- EDWARD H. TANNER** 974 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted February 15, 1918.
 Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
 Wardmaster.
- WILLIAM C. TAYLOR** 278 Clay Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Inducted March 7, 1918.
 Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
- GLENN A. THOMAS** 170 Cedar St., Corning, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 5, 1917.
 Private First Class, January 3, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy, November 27, 1918.
 Rejoined the hospital January 17, 1919.
 Laboratory Assistant.
- CHARLES H. THOMPSON** 516 E. Valario St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- CHARLES F. TOWNSEND** Webster, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 18, 1917.
 Private First Class June 1, 1918.

THOMAS F. TRACY 468 Flint St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted July 2, 1917.
Private First Class July 22, 1918.
Bugler.

EARL W. VOGT Webster, N. Y.
Enlisted June 13, 1917.
Private First Class, January 1, 1919.
Barber.

NAT S. WOLFF 25 Portsmouth Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.
Joined the hospital at Vichy, December 4, 1918.

ELDRIDGE M. WEST Gunter, Texas
Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
Private First Class, December 20, 1918.

BURDETTE C. EDGETT 214 Rosewood St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 21, 1917.
Private First Class, July 23, 1918.
Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy.

HERMANN J. BAKKER 100 Minnesota St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 20, 1917.
Private First Class, January 3, 1918.
Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, July 27, 1918.

FLOYD B. JENNINGS 1108 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted March 5, 1918.
Private First Class, December 20, 1918.
Transferred to Hospital, Nantes.

HERMANN WILD 526 Averill Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 5, 1917.
Private First Class January 3, 1918.
Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy, November 27, 1918.
Laboratory Assistant.

PRIVATES

ROBERT O. BECRAFT	4050 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
Enlisted March 4, 1918.	
ARTHUR O. BENKWI	63 Berlin St., Rochester, N. Y.
Enlisted June 29, 1917.	
Transferred to General Intermediate Storage Dept.,	August 18, 1918.
GEORGE H. BRADSHAW	Rochester, N. Y.
Inducted March 4, 1918	
Transferred to Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, N. J.,	June 3, 1918.
WASHINGTON H. DAY	Norwood, N. Y.
Enlisted March 1, 1918.	
Transferred to Embarkation Camp, St. Nazaire, April	12, 1919.
WARREN BROWN	Batavia, N. Y.
Enlisted June 8, 1917.	
Discharged on S. C. D., March 6, 1918.	

A HISTORY OF U. S. ARMY

- WILLIAM J. DEYLE. . . c/o Todd Protectograph Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted March 9, 1918.
 Transferred to Hospital Center, Mars-sur-Allier, July 27, 1918.
- WILLIAM A. GUINAN . . . 263 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 11, 1917.
 Discharged September 8, 1917.
- EDWIN H. GOODWIN . . . 55 Taylor St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted February 4, 1918.
 Discharged on S. C. D., March 5, 1918.
- ALBERT H. LONGBOOTHAM . . . c/o Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 18, 1917.
 Transferred to Headquarters Company, Hospital Center, Vichy, November 6, 1918.
- JACOB K. MANLEY . . . 834 Avenue D., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 5, 1917.
 Transferred to United States, December 24, 1918.
- JOHN L. MAGNUSON . . . 5109 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- LEE McCLAUGHERTY . . . Sandia, Texas
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- HUBERT L. MENN . . . Yorktown, Texas
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters Company, November 27, 1918.
 Rejoined the hospital, January 17, 1919.
- EARL MIDDLETON . . . Holtonville, Okla.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- CARLETON W. MEYERS . . . 827 Brooklyn St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Enlisted February 6, 1918.
 Transferred to Headquarters, 2nd Division, A. E. F., September 28, 1918.
- EDWARD E. RUMSEY . . . Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted June 8, 1917.
 Discharged on S. C. D., March 6, 1918.
- SAMUEL A. RICHARDSON . . . Sadler, Texas
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- HENRY B. SHAVERS . . . Thorndale, Texas
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- HAROLD I. SINE . . . Shawnee, Okla.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- GEORGE C. SMITH . . . 1827 Chynce Blvd., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- JOHN T. SNODGRASS . . . Pawhuska, Okla.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- WILLIAM J. STUBENVOLL . . . 417 S. Cincinnati Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
 Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.
- FRANCIS J. SPIESS . . . c/o Rochester Folding Box Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Enlisted July 2, 1917.
 Furloughed to the Reserve, May 28, 1918.

BASE HOSPITAL No. 19

Rochester, N. Y.

Transferred to Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, N. J., June 3, 1918.

Transferred to Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, N. J., June 3, 1918.

212 North Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.

Transferred to Headquarters Co., Hospital Center, Vichy.

Wilton, Ark.

Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.

Lake Creek, Texas

Joined the hospital in Vichy, October 12, 1918.

255 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.

Transferred to Base Section No. 5, for the United States, December 6,

Transferred to Base Section No. 5, for the United States, December 6,

THE END

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